THE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN CAPE TOWN

A STUDY IN METHODOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION:

The object of this thesis is to study a selected number of demographic characteristics in a South African Metropolitan Situation by means of an analytical system. The demographic material will be co-ordinated and classified according to the system, for the purpose of assessing its utility and merit as a planning tool. In this assessment the Metropolitan Area of Cape Town will be used as an example. As a supplement to the main theme, a projection of the future population will be introduced.

It is considered that the reasons motivating the selection of this subject have a bearing on the manner in which the material itself is handled. These reasons are enumerated as follows:

1. The author's interest in demography and the conviction that it is fundamental to all planning.

2. The lack of a really satisfactory system of comparitive metropolitan analysis.

3. The dearth of demographic and other information concerning South African Metropolitan Areas in all but the most general terms.

4. The conviction that although the more conventional and theoretical thesis has great advantages to the student; in view of the current state of planning in South Africa today, a more pragmatic approach is of greater service to the profession as a whole.

PROCEDURE

The thesis will consist of four parts.

PART 1.0

The selection and description of the demographic characteristics.

PART 2.0

A brief historical outline of the development of the fragmentation concept - that is the system of fragmenting a metropolitan area into a number of smaller units in order to better assess the various conditions of the urban fabric.

The various methods of delineating the units and their size.

The proposal of a new system.

PART 3.0

The selection of a fragmentation system for Cape Town. The definition and delineation of the units.

The detailed analysis of the selected demographic characteristics.

The employment of a set of arithmetical and graphical procedures to assess the relative significance and interrelationships of the characteristics.

The projection of the future population.

PART 4.0

The conclusions, incorporating an assessment of the utility of the fragmentation concept as applied, and its ability to assist both in the formulation of a meaningful metropolitan development policy, and in the planning or replanning of any given sub-area within the Metropolitan framework.

PART 1.0 THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In the opinion of the author there are four types of demographic characteristics, and it is important in any demographic study that these should be distinguished and represented. Firstly a population has a Natural Structure as a consequence of the human condition itself; age, race and sex are examples of this. Secondly a population has a Social Structure by which is meant that it has certain attributes as a consequence of social processes and activities; educational levels, occupation and income are examples. Thirdly, a population has a Physical Distribution in terms of residence, employment and so on. Finally, it exhibits Growth, both by natural increase and migration.

In the selection of demographic characteristics for the purpose of this thesis, it was felt important that representatives of all four types be chosen to present a balanced and valid picture of interrelationships. Two characteristics have been selected from each type with the exception of Growth. They are enumerated as follows:

1.1 ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Four ethnic groups have been distinguished - White, Coloured, Asiatic and Bantu. The definitions of these groups corresponding with that of the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of South Africa.

1.2 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

This is self explanatory. The method of analysing this structure will be dealt with in Part 3.0.

1.3 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The ten classifications of the Bureau of Statistics have been adhered to, and will be detailed in Part 3.0.

1.4 INCOME

The definition of the Bureau of Statistics has been employed.

1.5 RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

This refers to the distribution through space of the population by place of

residence only, and not by type of residence.

1.6 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION

This refers to the distribution through space of actual jobs.

1.7 GROWTH

This includes growth both by natural increase and migration, it may be positive or negative.

The selection of these characteristics was entirely subjective, based on the author's opinions as a result of previous study and experience in this field. It was controlled however by the limitations of available data on the Metropolitan Area of Cape Town.

PART 2.0

2.1 HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF THE FRAGMENTATION CONCEPT

The concept of breaking down a Metropolitan area or city into a number of sub-regions seems to have occupied the minds of ecologists, geographers, sociologists and planners since the end of the first World War. Detailed analysis was finally made possible by the introduction of the census tract in the United States in 1920, and the concept found its first clear expression in the work of Clarence Perry in the Regional Plan for New York of 1929. Although Perry was primarily concerned with residential areas and the development of a system of distinct neighbourhoods - each with its own distinctive character - his study was the forerunner of later developments. The theme was immediately taken up by sociologists, mostly working from an ecological point of view. Typical studies of this period were done by sociologists such as Green and Davie working in Cleveland and New Haven, Connecticut respectively. In these studies "natural" areas were derived on the basis of combinations of land use and socio-economic characteristics, albeit at a somewhat unsophisticated level.

It is noteworthy that the British planners remained tied to the "neighbourhood" concepts of Clarence Perry and failed to see its possibilities for expansion to the full range of Metropolitan activities and functions. They became wedded to the idea of the residential neighbourhood as a primary and basic unit of social control, and it would seem that much of the early New Town planning drew heavily from these conceptions. They attempted to plan people back into a pattern of social interaction from which they, the people, were struggling to escape - albeit unconsciously. An exception at this time was Ruth Glass' work on Middlesbrough, her findings may be summarized as follows:

1) "The neighbourhood has two distinct sets of characteristics . . . One . . . is the idea of a territorial unit with common features of physical build and social characteristics of its inhabitants. The other is the idea of a territorial group whose members meet within their area for primary social activities and for both organized and spontaneous contacts". Glass found that if the two types of characteristics were mapped the physical boundaries of the "neighbourhoods" did not coincide to any significant extent.

In the United States the availability of large amounts of census data - for the large part unavailable to the British - had stimulated more study and research into the methods to be adopted in its handling, both for planning and other disciplines. The Social Science Research Committee of the University of Chicago compiled groupings of census tracts to form "community" areas for the whole city. The methods of delimiting the census tracts themselves became more and more sophisticated in attempts to delimit "homogenous" areas. The homogeneity depending of course upon the criteria employed. Census tracts, or enumerators districts as we know them in South Africa, were not the only base used for collecting information at the Metropolitan level. Berman, Chinitz and Hoover in the technical supplement: Projection of a Metropolis to the New York Metropolitan Region Study, made use of counties as sub-areas of the city and its environs.

Up to the middle fifties the scene had been dominated by the sociologists and geographers, relatively little basic research being done by planners themselves. After this period with the ever increasing physical size of the city and the concommitant problems of communications, the energies of traffic engineers were increasingly directed towards the solution of metropolitan wide problems of transportation. In a spate of studies a new approach to the delimitation of sub-areas of the city was put forward; rejecting both arbitrary administrative units and "natural" areas defined according to a set of criteria, the transportation studies laid down a rectangular grid across the metropolis. The Penn Jersey Transportation Study used a modified grid system, the Chicago Area Transportation Study used an unmodified grid system. Most studies used combinations of grid units for different purposes, some fairly sophisticated in their demarcation, as for example Pittsburgh and Penn Jersey, others straightforward such as Chicago. These developments were made possible by advanced statistical techniques, and the use of the electronic computer for data processing. These last two aids were not lost on planners themselves and recent years have seen the development of "gaming" theory and the simulation model. Some planners however preferred to retain the "natural" area as a basis for metropolitan study, as for example the Master Plan for the City and County of San Francisco - as amended. The Los Angeles Regional Transportation Study retained the census tract and combinations thereof as a basis for analysis.

Hand in hand with the practical studies themselves, planners of different disciplinary backgrounds have been continuing to explore the theoretical possibilities of the fragmentation concept, in this connection the author would like to mention two projects – and only in passing as there is not sufficient space to do justice to them here.

Firstly work done by Donnelly, Chapin & Weiss on a Probabilistic Model for Residential Growth, and secondly a project undertaken by the Wichita Metropolitan Area Planning Department. Both these studies involve the processing by electronic computer of modules of land, and provide pointers to the future methodological systems that may be used in the study and planning of metropolitan areas.

2.2 THE METHODOLOGY OF METROPOLITAN SPATIAL SUB-DIVISION

Two types of sub-units have developed as tools for planning at the metropolitan level; the "natural" area will be dealt with first.

2.2.1 METHODS OF DELIMITING NATURAL AREAS

The methodology for these units has been largely developed by sociologists, ecologists and geographers [2]. "The deficiencies of wards and other administrative areas for research purposes have long been recognized. Besides being relatively impermanent areas of this kind are usually distributed ... without reference to geographic, social or demographic homogeneity. Facts in order to be really significant for studies in human ecology should conform to natural areas - units that are actual factors in the processes under examination". These natural areas are defined as having a considerable degree of homogeneity in their characteristics, they are distinct from simple statistical divisions in that they are delimited in accordance with some concept.

Schmid lays down five criteria for delimitation:
1) Land use 2) Physiographic characteristics 3) Demographic characteristics 4) Indices of socio-economic status and 5) indices of social disorganization. After mapping this information the size of areas should be as small as possible in accordance with homogeneity and costs - this was before the introduction of the computer.

A later study which epitomizes the natural area approach and is an excellent summary of current thinking is the study of Lansing by Form, Smith, Stone and Cowhig?. This involved the following process:

AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY

Natural areas were defined with reference to natural barriers and boundaries, land use and zoning, dwelling unit valuations and racial segregation.

A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

Natural areas were defined according to the proportions of non-whites, foreign-born, males, under 21 years, and over 55 years; also the ratio of population under 21 to population 55 and over, and the fertility ratio. A Chi-square test of goodness of fit based on deviations from the city ratios as a whole was computed. The natural areas were based on rankings according to the test.

A SOCIAL STUDY

Criteria were established for measuring the degree of integration of an area, these were:

1) Conscensus on local boundaries 2) Conscensus on Community Solidarity 3) identification with the local area 4) locality consciousness, 5) use of local facilities and 6) development of local formal and informal organization. These were presented in a structured questionnaire survey, and, afterr the results were statistically tested, mapped.

From the three study maps natural areas were finally defined and delimited.

Although there is a divergance of views on the particular criteria required for each study - particularly the third - this is a process that is generally followed and as a rational method of delimiting natural areas has much to recommend it.

2.2.2 THE RECTANGULAR GRID METHOD

This is a much simpler method and consists in laying out a rectangular grid with its origin at the focal point of the central business districts. The size of the grid varies but is normally either 1/4 or 1/2 mile on a side. The abstract grid may be modified slightly for each individual unit to conform to topography, land use or zoning data, thus presenting a picture somewhat like a child's puzzle. Depending on the intensity of land use numbers of single units may be combined into zones, furthermore for more general purposes the zones may be further collected into districts. In the Pittsburgh and some other studies dis-

tricts have been collected to form sectors and concentric rings about the central point.

This type of system is virtually impossible to use without the assistance of an electronic computer, due to the large number of adjustments necessary to collect data for the grid units, which necessarily overlay the metropolitan area in an indiscriminate fashion.

2.2.3 THE SIZE OF METROPOLITAN SUB-UNITS

[3], "It is very apparent that census tracts of uniform size, shape, and area would be not only undesirable but virtually impossible. Differences in population, density, the potential growth or decline of population in certain sections, the criteria of homogeneity, topographical characteristics, and the necessity of following distinct and logical boundaries are some practical considerations which would preclude anything like uniformity of census tracts".

It goes almost without saying that the smaller the area of a sub-unit the more finely grained can be any subsequent analysis. On the other hand, whilst recognizing the uniqueness of the individual the planner must generalize in order to derive patterns and trends at the metropolitan scale. It is also relevant that the size of any sub-unit delimited for one specific purpose may not be ideal for another. On this ground therefore it would seem logical to make the units as small as possible so that combinations of them may be made to serve different ends.

From the sociologists point of view, in delimiting a "natural" area, the size of the physical space is not so important as the size of the community contained. Early studies were also preoccupied with the cost factor in processing large numbers of units although this has now been largely overcome. Based on population most studies endorse a sub-unit, size of between 3,000 and 6,000 persons - this is really a function of the size of "natural" communities at specific points in time.

British experience with neighbourhood areas indicates that socio-geographic groups occur within an urban area at population levels of

5,000 - 10,000. In Chicago community areas were found to contain 30,000 to 100,000 people. These figures only emphasize the differences of definition of terms and criteria of reference. One of the most interesting studies is that of Gasten Bardet in France. He claims a six fold hierarchy of social units, each unit having a different type and degree of social control. The largest corresponds with the British neighbourhood unit and comprises 500 to 1500 families.

The transportation engineers have conversely been dedicated to the idea of physical space in delineating sub-units - mostly by employing the grid system. The majority have used grids of either 1/4 or 1/2 mile on a side corresponding to areas of 40 and 160 acres respedtively. It is interesting to note that the New York census tracts were originally laid down at approximately 40 acres each as far back as 1930. In the Penn Jersey study these grids were used not only for plotting trip origins and ends, but also for the mapping of physical and demographic material, and appear to have been extremely successful.

In summary the ecologists and sociologists stress that the researcher should make his own rules for the demarcation of sub-units, depending on the nature of his study.[4] "It is neither possible nor advisable to set forth specific and universally applicable criteria for the delimitation of all the different types of urban sub-areas. Until such time as standardization becomes more feasible, each investigation must formulate its own set of rules for demarcating sub-areas". Is it possible that the transportation engineers have found the answer to this problem in the grid system.

2.2.4 A NEW APPROACH

One of the greatest problems concerning the use of natural areas is that physical boundaries must be laid down at specific points in time. Thus for the purposes of comparative measurement over time some allowance and adjustment must be made to cater for the continual processes of growth and change in a metropolitan area. If the natural areas are fairly small combinations may be possible in the event of a natural area

enlarging its physical space, however criteria must be laid down for adjustments, criteria which will stand up to a dynamic pattern of growth - and in certain areas decline. It is the authors' contention that the formulation of such a set of criteria is well nigh impossible in view of our present lack of knowledge about the city. A set of natural areas laid down in 1968 may be, by 1998 even more arbitrary and meaningless than the haphazard delineation of municipal wards. Furthermore the essence of using this type of system for the study of a metropolitan region is the opportunities it offers for comparative analysis, in my opinion this is its raison d'être. Natural areas laid down for some specific purpose are primarily useful for particular types of comparisons.

The author does not profess to have evolved a new system as such, but would like planners to take a long hard look at the merits of the grid system. Not only as a practical approach to the comparative analysis of a metropolitan region for specific planning studies, but also as a most powerful research tool in the comparative analysis of metropolitan regions with each other. A standard grid laid down over metropolitan areas would make possible the detailed comparison of inter-metropolitan infrastructures.

Because of the standard areal unit, direct comparisons could be made between units in different, as well as the same metropolitan areas. These comparisons could be made in absolute terms for both social as well as physical space.

A possible argument against the grid system, particularly in South Africa, is the lack of information available on this basis. This is true, however, it is possible by means of a standard programme to adjust the data obtained by enumeraters sub-district to a grid system. This same programme need only be run once after each census - with a number of smaller adjustments if census districts are modified. This was a cogent argument before the advent of the electronic computer, it cannot be so regarded today.

Although the computer may be used perfectly satisfactorily for analysing and processing data concerning ecological units. The standardi-

zation makes its fullest use possible by extending it in the dimension of simulation models. Donnelly, Chapin and Weiss have already indicated the possibilities of this approach; using a system of cells and ninths of development - Each cell measured approximately 23 acres in extent, and was broken down into nine sub-cells of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres each. Whether this fine differentiation is necessary is a subject for further research. As a start however a 1/4 mile square grid could be used as a basis. It is sufficiently small to be a useful modular unit. For a particular study the modules can be combined in any desired manner and yet remain easily comparable with any other modular collection, this can be extended over time. The origin point or origin unit can be placed directly over the focal point of the Central Business District, which should be defined. This might defeat the object of the system however as this point may move over time; if research indicate this as a problem, consideration could well be given to laying down the grid along international co-ordinates.

It is regretted that this system could not be employed in the analysis of the Cape Town Metropolitan Region, this was due both to the lack of sufficient computer time and the dearth of data on an enumerators sub-district basis.

PART 3.0

3.1.0 The selection of a fragmentation system for the Cape Town Metropolitan Region.

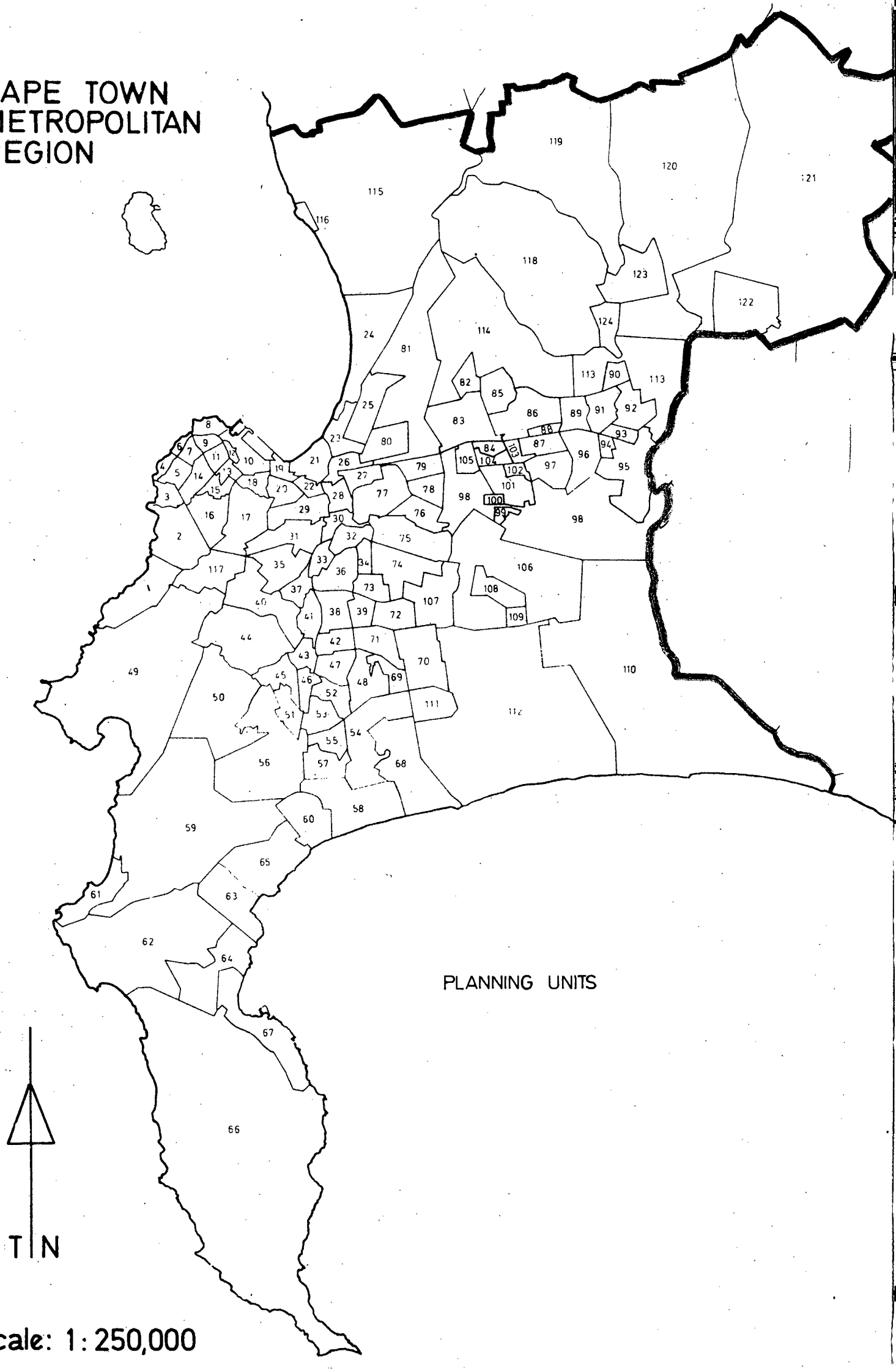
In the analysis of the set of demographic characteristics, data was collated on the basis of a series of Planning Units laid down by the Regional Planning Section of the Cape Provincial Administration. These planning units cover the whole of the Cape Town Metropolitan Region and in their work this Region was defined as corresponding to that of the Bureau of Statistics, namely the 01 Economic Region. This definition is accepted in this thesis.

A planning unit is defined as a collection of enumerators sub-districts within the boundaries of local authorities, magisterial districts, and group area proclamations. It should be noted that since delimitation subsequent group areas proclamations have transcended planning unit boundaries.

3.1.1 METHOD OF DELINEATION

Within the boundaries of the aforementioned administrative units enumerators sub-districts were subjectively assembled on the basis of ecological criteria; principally natural and man made barriers such as mountains, rivers, main roads and railways. These criteria were supplemented by subjective estimates of socio-economic status and structure. By these methods 124 planning units of varying physical size and population were assembled. It is a main object of this thesis to test the validity of these assemblages in the light of their utility as areas of comparison in the Metropolitan Region.

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.0 THE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

As previously indicated the selection of the demographic characteristics for analysis was governed by the desirability of obtaining representatives of four types, and also by the availability of information on a planning unit basis. Unfortunately complete data is not available for all planning units, for all characteristics, it is considered however, that sufficient is available to make the analysis worthwhile. All detailed tables have been consolidated into the appendix at the rear of the thesis, although summaries of their contents and more general figures have been retained in the main text. Unless so indicated all tables and tabulations have been collected or adjusted to the year 1960 in the expectation that they will bear useful comparison with statistics available from the 1970 Census.

In 1960 the population of Metropolitan Cape Town was upwards of 800,000 people, and out of fourteen metropolitan areas in South Africa it ranked second only to Johannesburg in size. The Region therefore plays a very significant role in the life of the Republic. In the light of this, and of the fact that comparison with other Metro Regions demands a study in itself it is considered that some comparison of the Region with the Republic would be useful.

This brief comparison will serve as an introduction to each of the demographic characteristics and it's more detailed analysis on a planning unit basis.

3.2.1.0 POPULATION, ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND GROWTH: THE REPUBLIC

The following Fig. 1 illustrates the growth of the population over the last forty years from 7,000,000 to 16,000,000. The most significant fact of the ethnic composition is that the White group is the only group to exhibit a decline in numbers relative to the others; all non-White groups exhibit, in 1960, a greater proportion of the population than in 1921. Furthermore, it is the Coloured group which have increased their numbers the most.

FIG. 1 : THE REPUBLIC

	Year	Whites	Coloured	Asiatics	Bantu	Total
Total	1921	1519488	545548	165731	4687813	6928580
%		21.9	7.9	2.4	67.8	100.0
Urban		847508	249968	51209	587000	1735685
%		55.8	45.8	30.9	12.5	25.1
Rural		671980	295580	114522	4110813	5192895
%		44.2	54.2	69.1	87.5	74.9
Total	1936	2003857	769661	2196919	6596689	9589898
%		20.9	8.0	2.3	68.8	100.0
Urban		1307386	414907	145596	1141642	3009531
%		65.2	53.9	66.3	17.3	31.4
Rural		696471	354754	74095	5455047	6580367
%		34.8	46.1	33.7	82.7	68.6
Total	1946	2372044	928062	285260	7830559	11415925
%		20.8	8.1	2.5	68.6	100.0
Urban		1767424	565265	203271	1852675	4388635
%		74.5	60.9	71.3	23.7	38.4
Rural		604620	362797	81989	5977884	7027290
%		25.5	39.1	28.7	76.3	61.6
Total	1951	2641689	1103016	366664	8560083	12671452
%		20.9	8.7	2.9	67.5	100.0
Urban		2088551	730577	284663	2390586	5494377
%		79.1	66.2	77.6	27.9	43.4
Rural		553138	372439	82001	6169497	7177075
%		20.9	33.8	22.4	72.1	56.6
Total	1960	3088492	1509258	477125	10927922	16022797
%		19.3	9.4	3.0	68.3	100.0
Urban		2581731	1031063	397101	3471233	7481128
%		83.6	68.3	83.2	31.8	46.7
Rural		506761	478195	80024	7456689	8521669
%		16.4	31.7	16.8	68.2	53.3

The urban population of the Republic in toto has increased by 21.6% from 1921 to 1960, to a relatively low figure of 46.7%; this is primarily due to the slow urbanization rate of the Bantu and their overwhelming superiority in numbers over the other ethnic groups. The extremely high rate of urbanization of the Asiatics between 1921 and 1936 can be accounted for by the redelimitation of urban areas rather than a significant move towards an urban way of life. The White and Asiatic groups are relatively the most urban, the high rate of urbanization being coupled with an absolute decline in the rural population.

3.2.1.1 POPULATION, ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND GROWTH: THE CAPE TOWN METRO REGION

FIG. 2 : THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION

Year	White	Coloured	Asiatic	Bantu	Total
1921	127297	109786	2575	10668	250326
%	50.9	43.9	1.0	4.3	100.0
1936	183657	171009	3856	16485	375007
%	49.0	45.6	1.0	4.4	100.0
1946	236255	230584	7018	42976	516833
%	45.7	44.6	1.4	8.3	100.0
1951	267440	299312	8343	60274	635369
%	42.1	47.1	1.3	9.5	100.0
1960	305155	417881	8975	75200	807211
%	37.8	51.8	1.1	9.3	100.0

34·52 54·62 1·03 9·843

It is obvious from a comparison of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 that the composition of the Metror Cape Town Region's population differs markedly from that of the Republic. As the traditional home of the White and Coloured groups they still represent 89.6% of the total population, the significant rise in the size of the Bantu group, particularly since World War II, is a direct reflection of the region's industrial expansion and demand for labour. As in the Republic, the White group is the only one to undergo a relative decline, and again it is the Coloured group that has made the most significant advance. The Asiatics form

an insignificant part of the total population; their numbers being too small for useful statistical analysis, thus though they will be referred to subsequently their statistical importance is negligible.

The following points summarize the significant factors presented by Figs. 1 and 2:

1. The relative strength of the White and Coloured groups in the Region as compared with the Republic. In particular nearly one third of the total Coloured population of the Republic reside in the Region.

2. The relatively small number of Bantu in the Region as compared with their predominance elsewhere in the Republic.

3. The insignificant proportion of Asiatics in the Region.

4. The much faster relative decline of the Whites and growth of the Coloureds within the Region.

5. The slackening in the relative growth of Asiatics and Bantu since 1946 and 1951 respectively, within the Region.

3.2.1.3 ETHNIC COMPOSITION - PLANNING UNITS

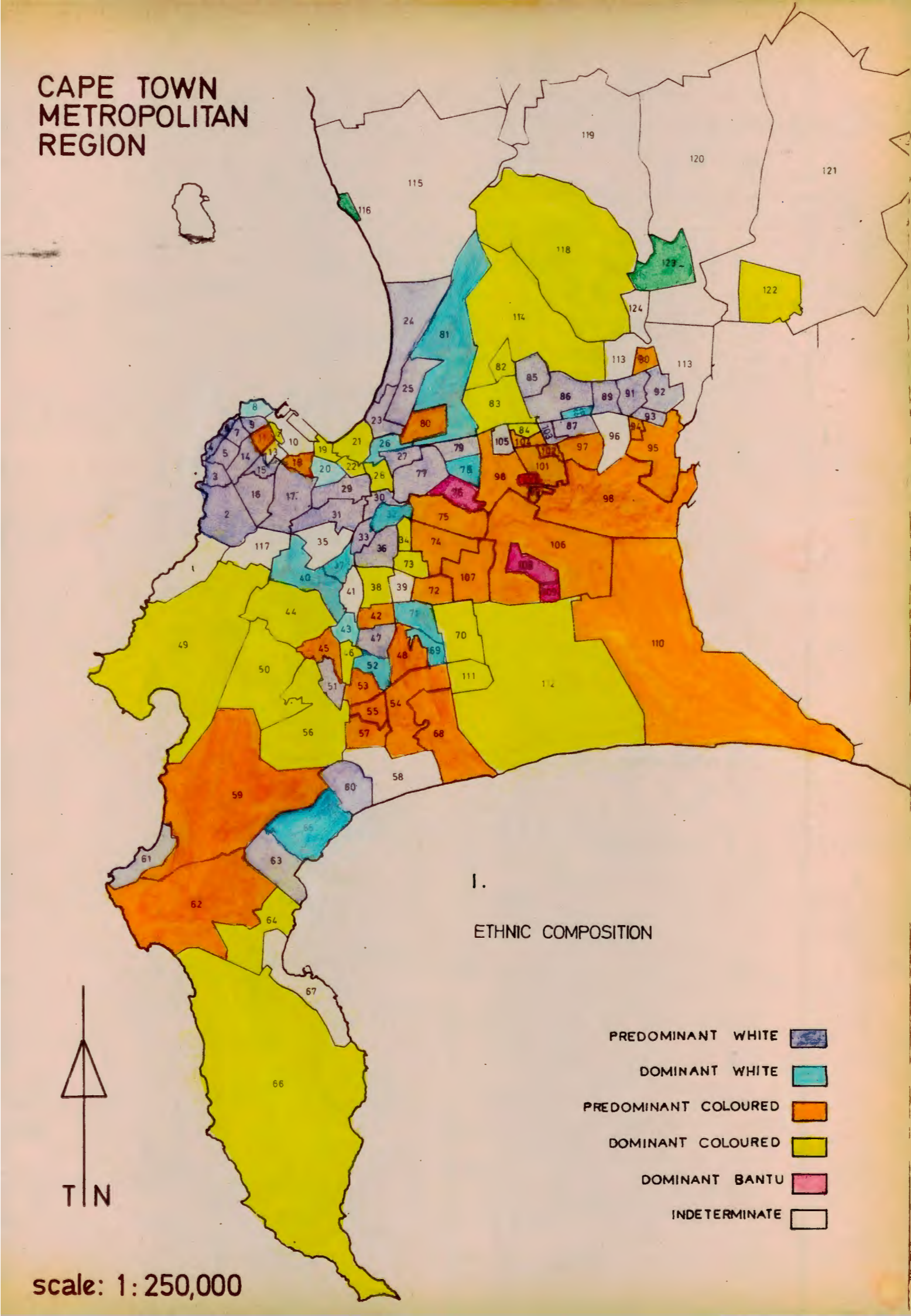
The distribution of the population and its ethnic composition are tabulated in Table 1.0 of the Appendix.

The most common way of illustrating a characteristic such as ethnic composition is by the use of pie diagrams, however, it was felt that at the Metropolitan scale it would be more useful to map the data in a more general way for the easy assimilation and determination of broad patterns. Consequently each planning unit was classified into one of three main types, according to the proportions of its four ethnic groupings. These three types are termed Predominant, Dominant and Indeterminate. Predominant signifying that 75% + of its population belonged to a specific ethnic group; Dominant that 51% - 74% of its population belonged to a specific ethnic group, or Indeterminate signifying that no ethnic group comprised more than 50% of its total population. Map 1 represents the relative location of ethnic groups on this basis.

Of the 124 units, 53 are classed as White - 38 Predominant and 15 Dominant; whilst 53 are classed as Coloured - 29 Predominant and 24 Dominant. A

further three units are predominantly Bantu; there is no representation of Asiatics at all due to their small numbers. It would appear from the foregoing that although there are as many "White" as "Coloured" planning units, "White" units are generally more exclusive of other ethnic groups. It is significant that there are very few indeterminate planning units, and with the exception of the more rural northern areas they are almost invariably sandwiched between "White" and "Coloured" units. This grading between White and Coloured is fairly well marked, no predominant white planning unit being completely encapsulated by predominant coloured, and vice versa. It remains to be seen what effect Group Areas legislation, administered since 1960, will have upon this pattern.

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.2.0 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE: REPUBLIC AND CAPE TOWN METRO REGION

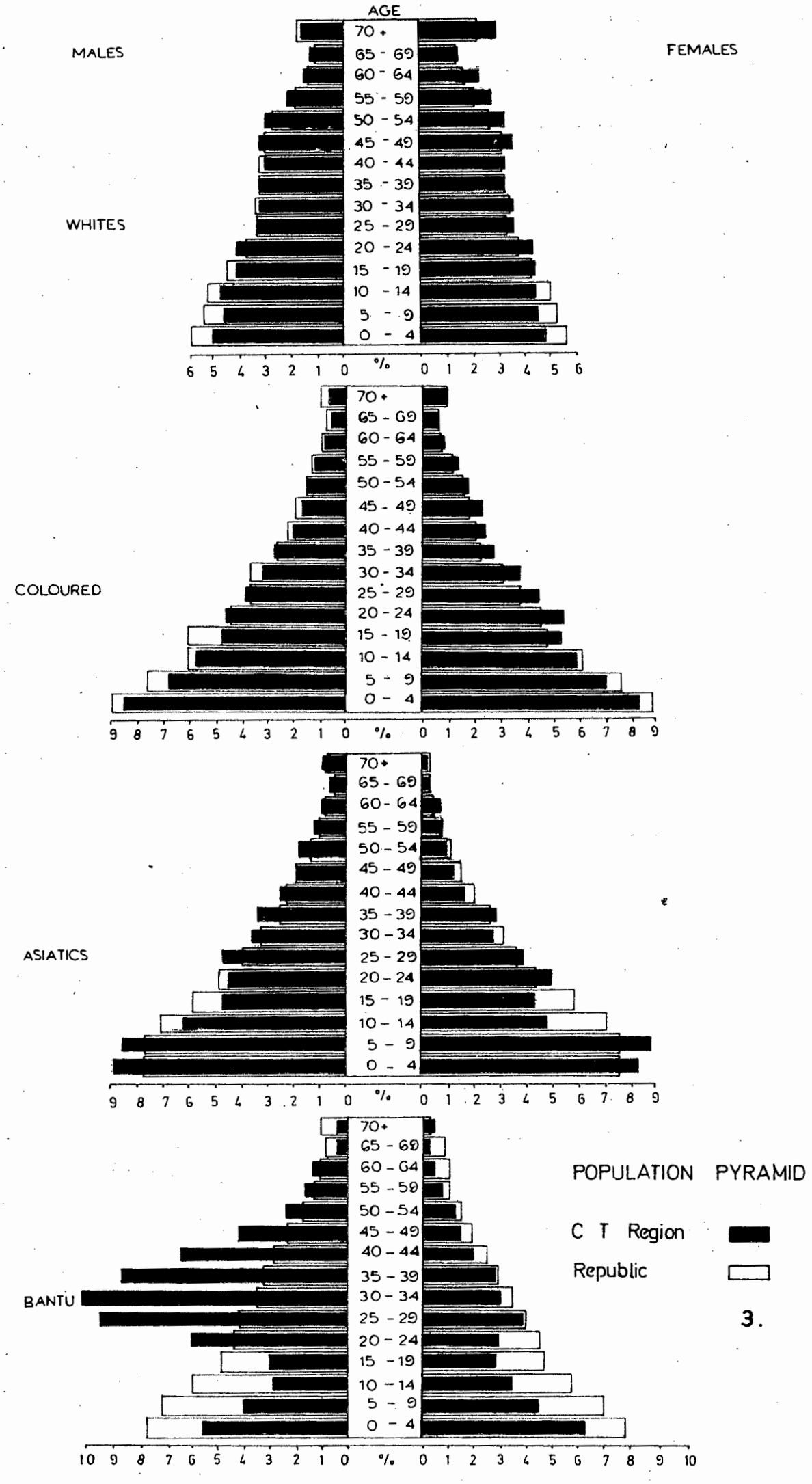
Population pyramids representative of the Republic and the Region have been superimposed for all ethnic groups. These are illustrated in Fig. 3. It is considered that pyramids giving the percentage of each age and sex group of the total population are the most useful method of comparison and this has been employed,

WHITES:

Both the Republic and the Region have broadly similar shaped pyramids, illustrating fairly mature populations with a low birth and death rate. There are, however, some variations of significance, the birth rate within the Region appears lower than that of the Republic as a whole, in spite of the fact that there are proportionately more women of child bearing age - 15 to 49; this may be explained by the larger proportion of working women, and the possible reluctance of women to have larger families due to social and economic influences. The Regions advantage in the 20-24 age group can be accounted for by the presence of young migrants, either as students at places of higher education, or as new entrants to the labour force who have arrived to avail themselves of the wider range of job opportunities offered in a large Metropolitan situation. A further significant factor is the greater proportion of the 45 and over groupings within the Region, and it is indicative of the Region's attraction to the more mature, this may be economic, social or natural.

COLOUREDS:

Nearly one third of the Coloured population of the Republic resides within the Region, thus it is not surprising that there should be considerable accord between their age/sex compositions. The shape of the pyramids indicates a young population with a high birth rate and falling death rate - particularly amongst children. This latter is largely due to the advances in medical health services. The Metropolitan Region itself enjoys a slightly lower birth rate than the Republic's coloured population as a whole. However, in the age groups 20-39 it has a slightly higher proportion, this can be accounted for by the migration of young workers from the platteland as farming and allied pursuits have become more capital intensive over the last decade. With the higher


AGE
MALES
FEMALES
WHITES
70 +
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
6 5 4 3 2 1 0 % 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
COLOURED
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 % 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
ASIATICS
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 % 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
BANTU
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 % 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
POPULATION PYRAMID
C T Region
Republic

coloured birth rate in rural areas this trend may be expected to increase in the future especially as job opportunities may become more limited. In contrast to the Whites older groupings are proportionately lower in the Region than the Republic, this is most likely caused by the shorter life expectancy in the city though this tendency may well reverse itself with the continuing improvement of health services.

ASIATICS:

This population group, as was shown in Fig. 2, forms only 1.1% of the total population; a detailed analysis of their age/sex structure has thus not been attempted. However, the population pyramid has been included in order to ensure representation of all ethnic groups.

The Republic pyramid represents a population somewhat older than the Coloureds and yet somewhat younger than the Whites, the 0-9 year groupings, would seem to indicate a declining birth rate. However the Regions pyramid suggests a high birth rate since about 1950; this is in all probability due to an immigration of workers during and immediately after World War II. Care must be taken in making assumptions from this population as it is numerically small and errors are thus of much greater significance. It can be expected that the birth rate of Asiatics in the Region will decline slightly due to the proportionately lower number of women in the child-bearing age groups; this will be reinforced by the relatively smaller size of the 10-25 age groups as they grow older.

BANTU:

The Bantu are also a minority group in the Region comprising approximately 9.3% of the total population. In direct contrast to their overwhelming majority in the Republic as a whole.

The population pyramid of the Region is greatly distorted due to the system of migrant labour - males between 20 and 44 representing 40% of the total Bantu population, as against 18% for the Republic. While accurate figures regarding birt birth rates are not yet known for this group, it can be expected that the birth rate in the Region is relatively higher than that of the Republic as there is a greater proportion of females of child bearing age. This is supported by the shape of the Regions pyramid in the 0-14 year groupings. However it is unlikely that the

absolute fertility or ability to reproduce is higher amongst the Region's Bantu, though there is at present no evidence to substantiate this.

Births, Deaths, Natural Increase : 1960 only.

Republic	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural Increase
Whites	2.48%	0.87%	1.61%
Coloureds	4.66%	1.56%	3.10%
Asiatics	2.97%	0.76%	2.21%
Cape Town Metro Region			
Whites	2.21%	1.03%	1.18%
Coloureds	4.56%	1.34%	3.22%
Asiatics	3.87%	0.94%	2.93%

3.2.2.1 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE : PLANNING UNITS

Unfortunately data was not obtainable in the form of the normal 5 year groupings by planning unit. Neither was it possible to obtain complete coverage of the whole Metropolitan Region. Bantu information was also unavailable.

The tabulation of the data is set out in Tables 2.0 to 2.2 of the Appendix - it should be noted that for statistical reasons only those planning units with 150+ Asiatics were tabulated, this number corresponding to approximately 30 families, the minimum considered necessary for useful statistical analysis.

As it was impossible to draw up satisfactory population pyramids for each planning unit, it was decided to subject each age group within a planning unit to a statistical test of normality. Any planning unit age group falling outside the limits of the test statistic could then be mapped. This process proved extremely time consuming for manual calculation and had to be given up, however it is considered a valuable method of research and will be attempted when computer assistance becomes again available.

As a last resort a simple statistic was calculated to determine whether the sex ratio of a planning unit was normal or abnormal, whilst median age was used to plot age structure.

SEX STRUCTURE:

MAPS 2 AND 3

All planning units were classified as normal which fell within the limits of having the male population between 45.0% and 53.0% (inclusive) of the total. Outside these limits planning units were regarded as abnormal. The use of these terms does not of course imply any ethical or social stigma - they are purely relative. Asiatics and Bantu were not mapped because of their small numbers and lack of data respectively.

In the case of the Whites, with the exception of the planning units covering the high density of Sea Point and Tamboerskloof areas, as well as the University of Cape Town, abnormal sex ratios appeared only in areas designated as Indeterminate and "Coloured" - fourteen areas were found abnormal. A similar characteristic was found amongst the Coloured population although much more widespread, forty-two units being classed as abnormal. Considerable Coloured abnormality was found in predominant White units and it is significant that most of them have a high proportion of women in the working age groups. This leads to the conclusion that the Coloured population in these areas is composed largely of domestic servants.

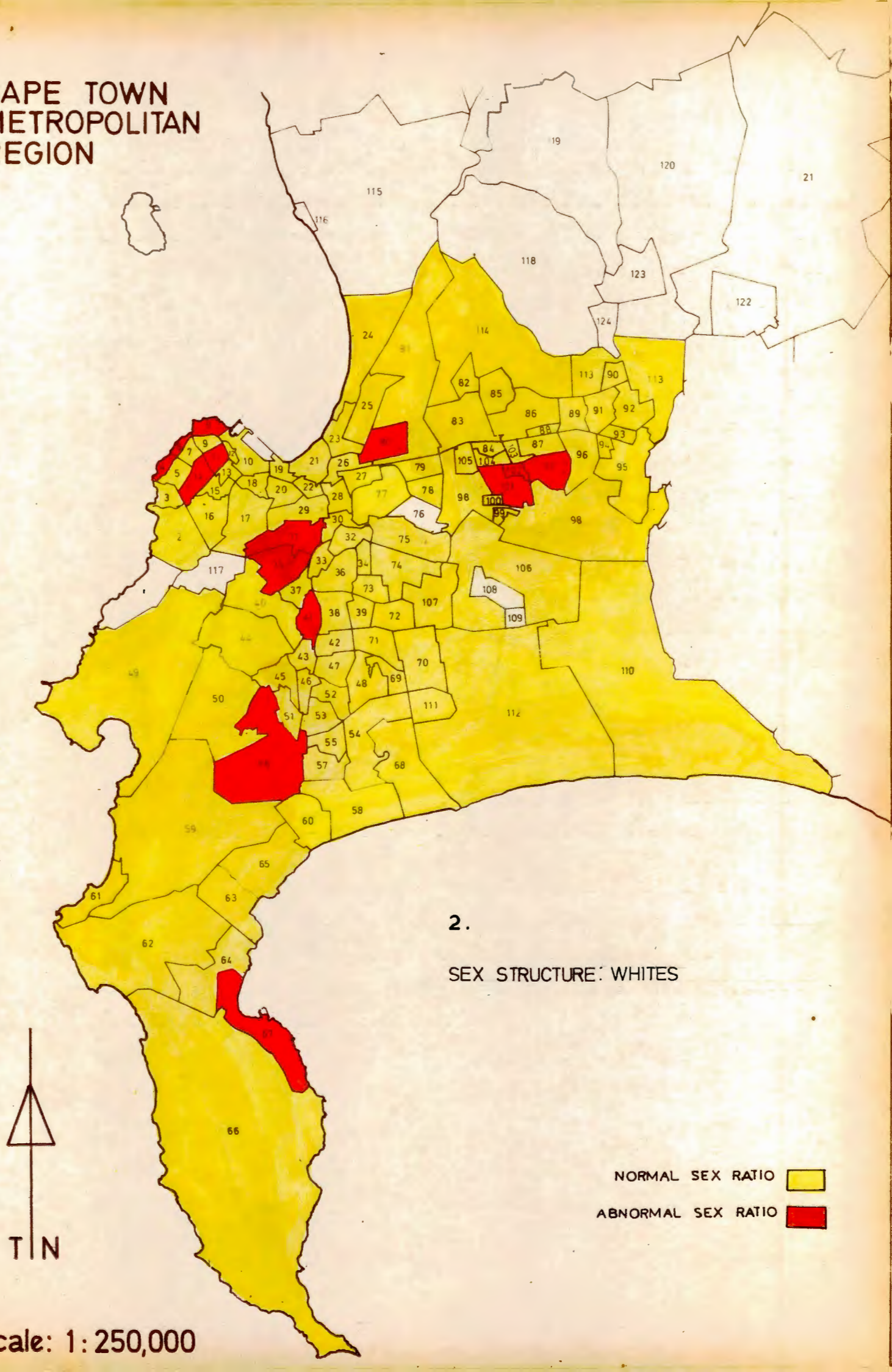
AGE STRUCTURE:

MAPS 4 AND 5

The respective median ages of Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics was found to be 29, 19 and 17 respectively - see Tables 2,3, 2.4, 2.5 of the Appendix.

Both White and Coloured groups show a very marked clustering of age groups throughout the Metropolitan Region. Furthermore both populations show a distinct downward grading of age as distance from the Central Business District is increased; it is also interesting to note that age groups remain fairly constant along the two main transportation axes.

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION

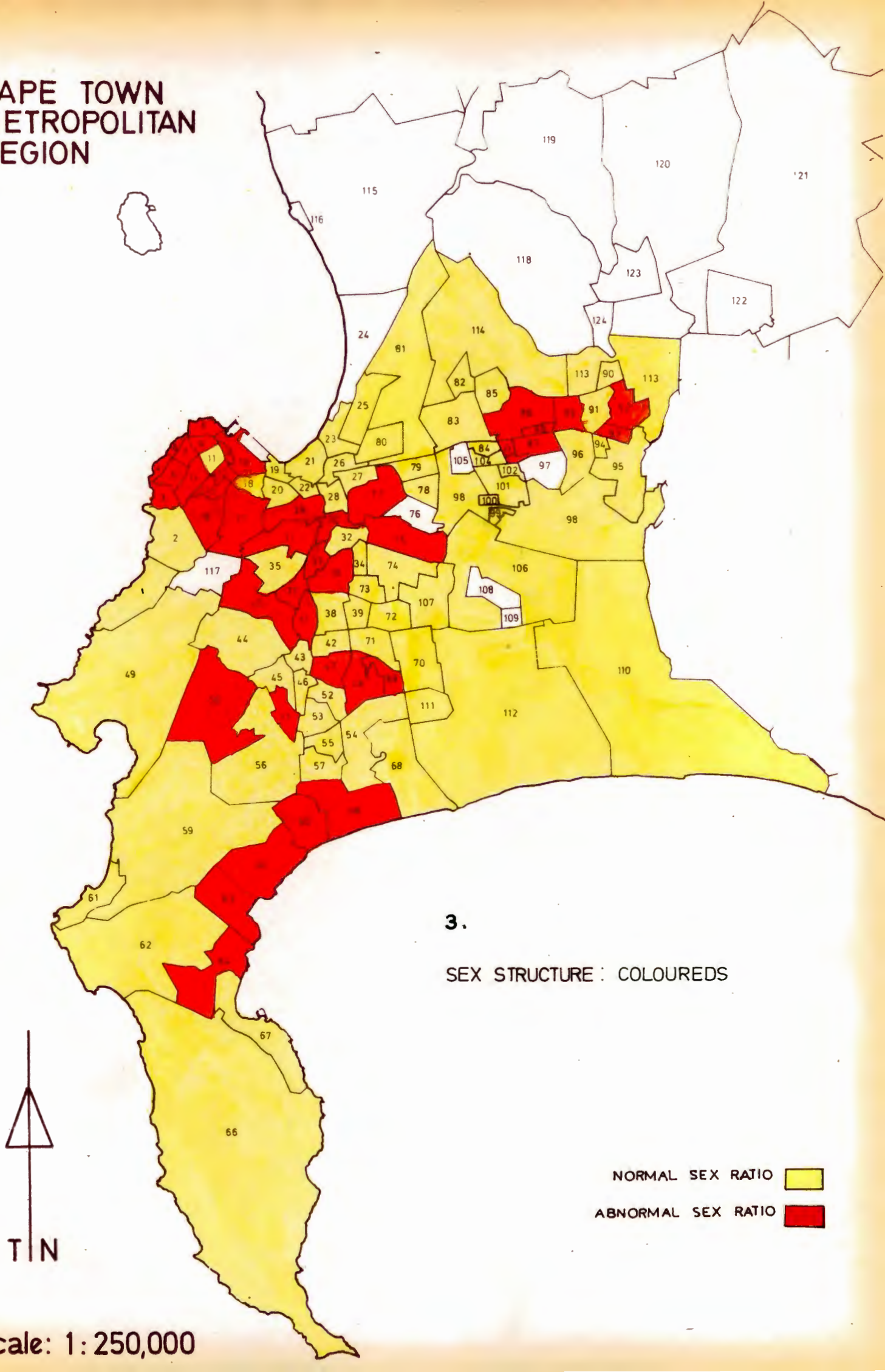


2.

SEX STRUCTURE: WHITES

scale: 1:250,000

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.

SEX STRUCTURE : COLOUREDS

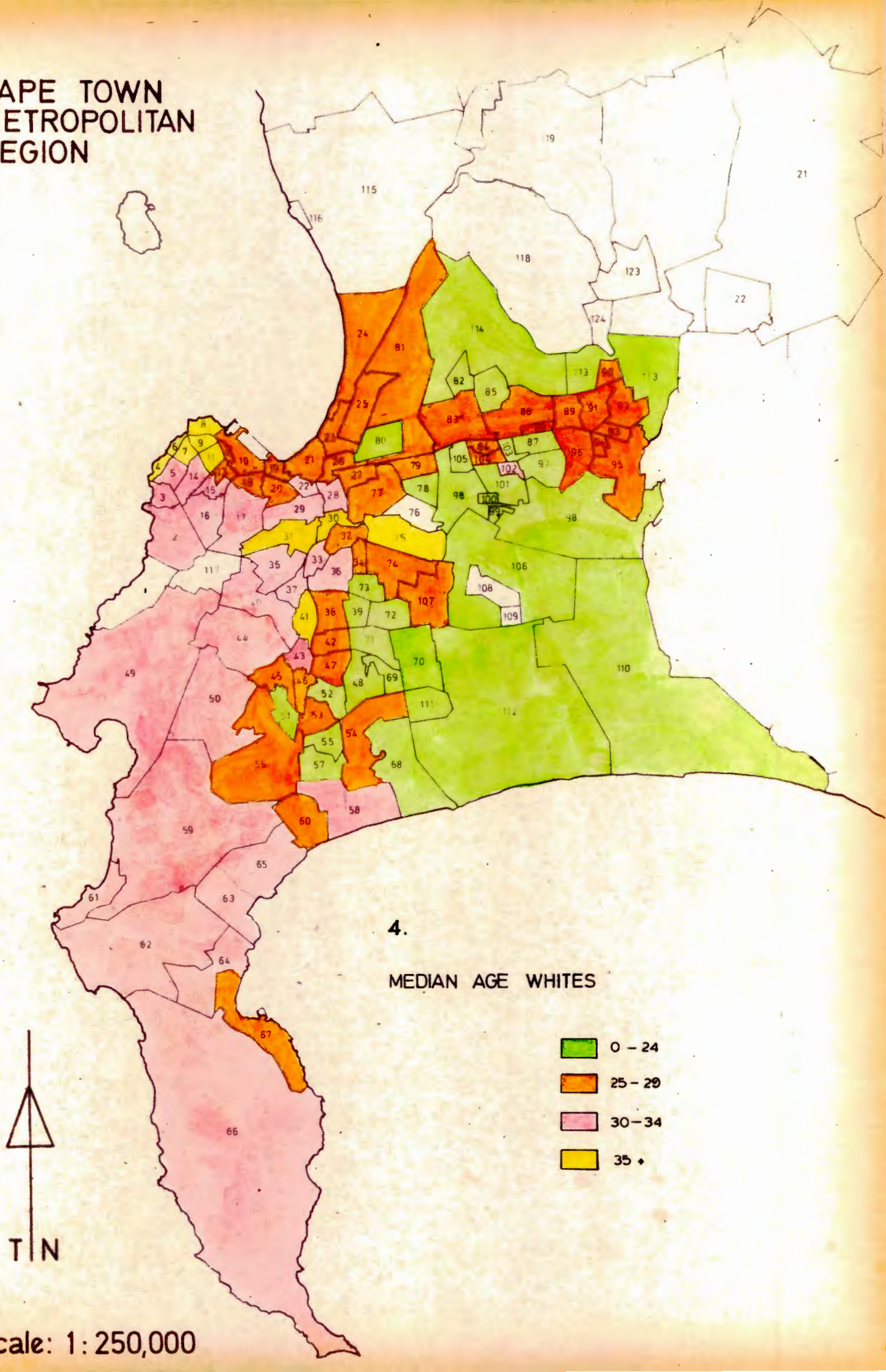
NORMAL SEX RATIO

ABNORMAL SEX RATIO

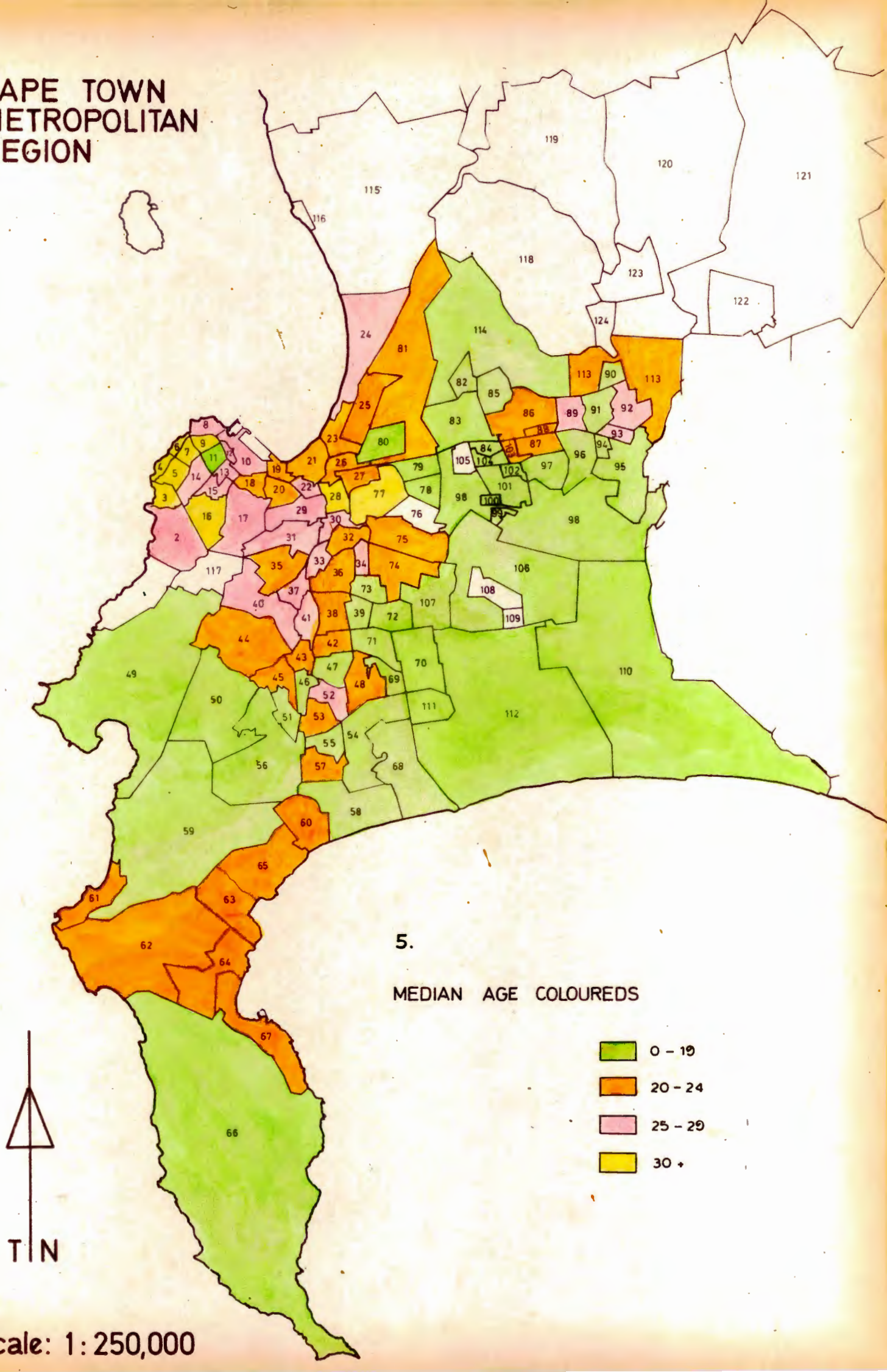
T N

scale: 1:250,000

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.3.0 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE : REPUBLIC AND CAPE TOWN METRO REGION

Census publications classify the occupational structure of South Africa's working population into ten categories; in Fig. 4 below these categories are set out and the relative proportions of each group listed for the Republic and the Region.

	Republic				Cape Town Region			
	W	C	A	B	W	C	A	B
Prof./Tech.	11.6	2.5	4.1	1.3	13.8	3.1	1.9	1.0
Admin./Exec.	5.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	6.5	0.2	2.2	0.1
Clerical	24.6	1.5	6.5	0.5	30.3	3.1	3.3	0.6
Sales	8.6	1.9	17.8	0.7	10.8	3.1	56.4	1.1
Farm/Fish.	10.1	22.9	8.0	38.1	1.3	4.9	0.1	8.1
Mining/Quarrying	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Transport	6.4	4.0	6.0	1.7	6.9	6.0	3.1	3.9
Prod./Labourer	23.9	35.2	29.6	32.1	21.3	47.8	9.4	56.2
Service	5.1	21.2	11.1	18.5	6.4	21.1	14.2	24.5
Unspecified	1.9	10.4	15.0	6.9	2.6	11.1	10.4	4.5

The above figures are percentages of the total economically active of each race group.

From the above figure it is apparent that within the Cape Town Region the White group is more evenly distributed throughout all categories, being particularly dominant in professional/technical, administrative and clerical personnel. The other three groups exhibit extremes of concentration in one or two categories only. Labourer and service worker are the predominant Coloured and Bantu occupations, whilst sales workers are very significant for the Asiatic group.

In order to assess the relative significance of the Cape Town Region figures compared with those of the Republic a simple formula has been used to derive an index of concentration for each occupational category:

$$\frac{\dfrac{\text{C.T. workers in specific occupational group}}{\text{Total C.T. workers}}}{\dfrac{\text{Republic workers in specific occupational group}}{\text{Total Republic Workers}}} = \text{Index}$$

Values over 1 indicate a higher concentration in that category relative to the Republic as a whole, the larger the index the greater the concentration.

The results of this formula are set out below:

	W	C	A	B
Prof./Tech.	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.8
Admin./Exec.	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Clerical	1.2	2.1	0.5	1.2
Sales	1.3	1.6	3.2	1.6
Farm./Fish.	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Miner/Quarrying	-	-	-	1.0
Transport	1.1	1.5	0.5	2.3
Labour	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.8
Service	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3

It must be emphasized that these indixes measure relative concentration only.

WHITES:

This group has slight relative advantages over the Republic particularly in the so-called "white collar" categories. All those groups which contained a fairly high proportion of workers - those over 10% - sustained a relative advantage with the notable exception of production workers. This may well be due to the type of employment open to these workers in the Region, which could be restricted due to the substitution of capital inputs or cheaper Coloured labour.

A fair indication of the Regions function as an important administrative centre and central place is also given.

COLOUREDS:

The only important group to sustain a comparative advantage over the Republic is that of labourer, this points towards the validity of the comment made in the previous paragraph.

ASIATICS:

Sales workers, as the dominant category, show a very high concentration, although service workers have a certain significance as well.

BANTU:

Bantu workers in most categories illustrate a higher concentration within the Region, although only labourers and service workers are of any great importance.

3.2.3.1 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE : PLANNING UNITS

The occupational structure of the Region is tabulated in percentage form in Tables 3.0, 3.1 and 3.2 of the Appendix.

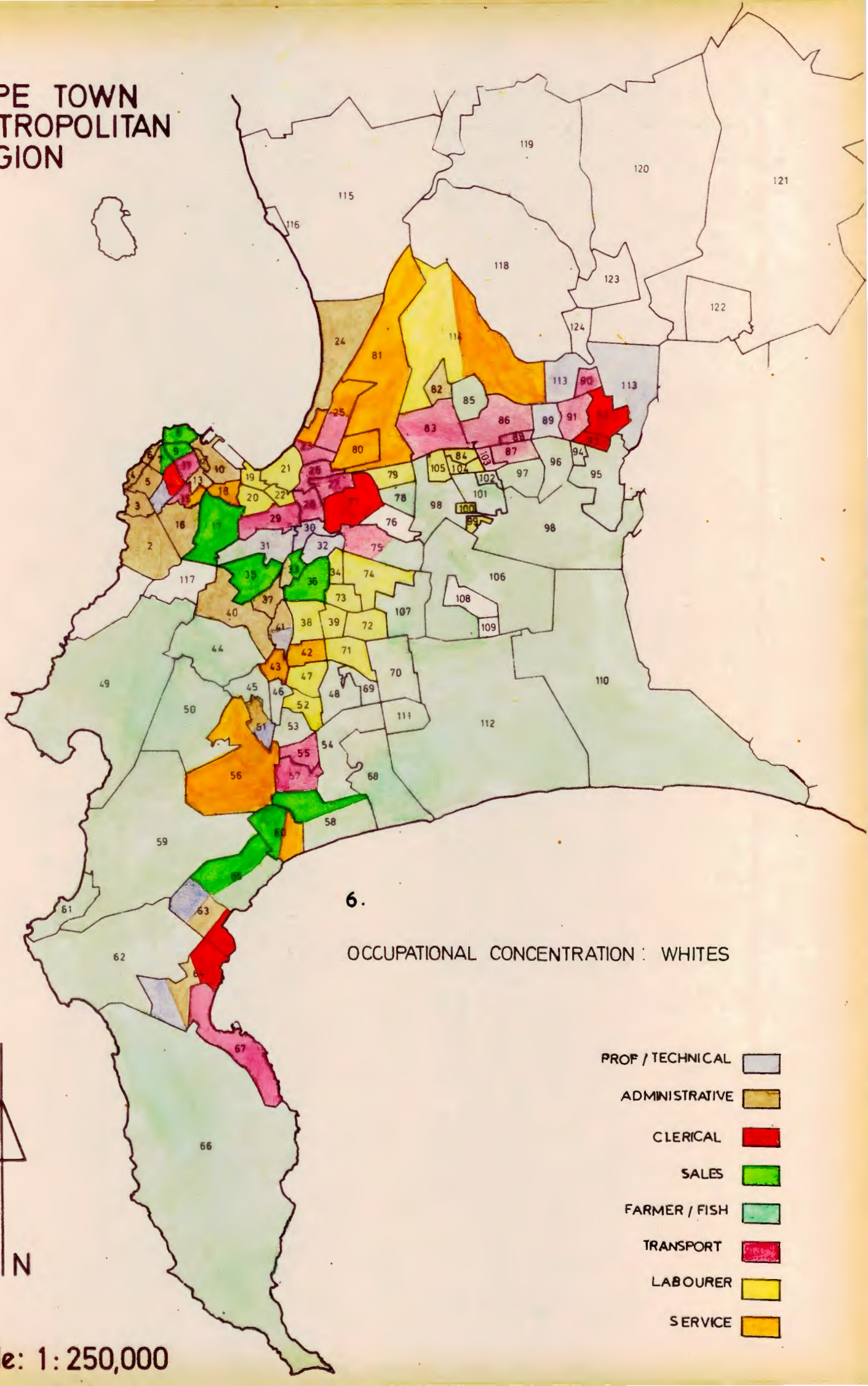
For mapping purposes the index of concentration formula as outlined in paragraph 3.2.3.0 above was employed, measuring each planning unit against the Region as a whole. The occupational group in each planning unit having the highest index of concentration was selected for mapping purposes with the object of ascertaining patterns of locational preference. See Maps 6 and 7 and Tables 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.

It must be emphasized that these maps refer to the relative concentration of particular occupational groups and not to their numerical importance. Thus the small number of planning units showing a concentration of white clerical workers illustrates that they are numerically well distributed throughout other planning units. The large number of white farmer/fisherman planning units indicates that they are strongly concentrated in these units only and form only a small proportion of other sections of the Metro area.

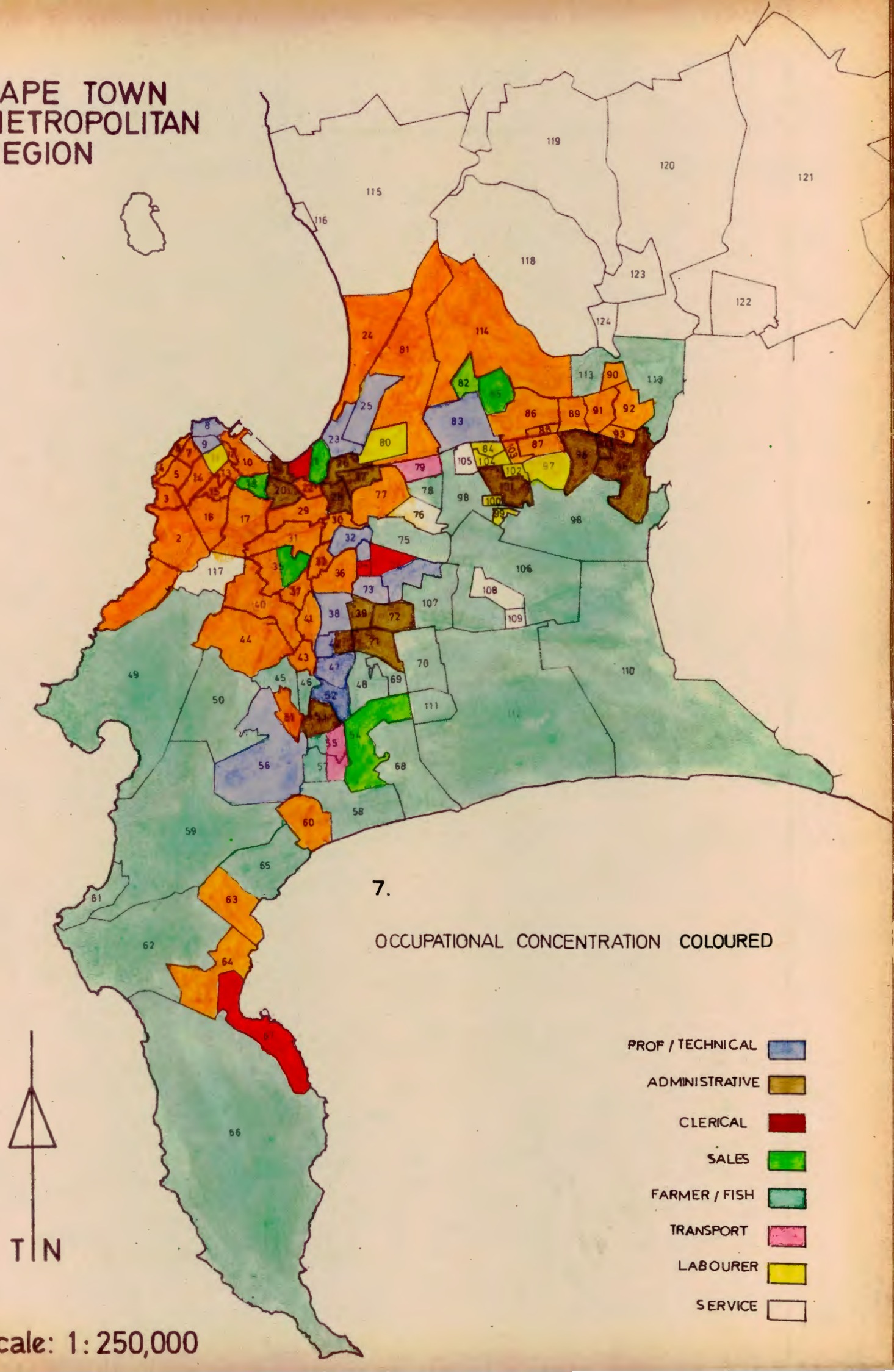
Amongst the Coloureds the concentration of the service element in the largely predominant white planning units can be correlated with an abnormal Coloured sex structure, this is caused by the large numbers of females "living-in" as domestic servants. There is also a very considerable degree of correlation

between white and coloured planning units as regards agricultural workers. In the other categories the converse is most noticeable, very few white and coloured occupations of the same status occurring in the same planning unit.

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.4.0 INCOMES: REPUBLIC AND CAPE TOWN METRO AREA

Income as here considered is personal annual gross income. The equivalent of the salary, wages or fees earned during the course of one year - 1960.

Comparison of the unadjusted figures between the Region and the Republic cannot be completely accurate due to the variations in the cost of living. However it is not expected that these will vary very greatly, and thus though the figures should be treated with a certain amount of caution, it can be expected that they give a reasonable representation of the facts.

WHITES:

The following table compares the Region with the Republic.

	Region	Republic
Total Income	R264.0 mil.	R2107.9 mil.
Income per Capita	R865	R684
Income per Worker	R1827	R1940
Median Income	R1328	R1550

Whilst the Region contributed 13.0% of the Republic's gross personal income in 1960, it possessed only 12.0% of the Republic's white population; thus the income per capita was higher than that of the Republic. This ability of the Region to produce a greater than average portion of the Republic's personal income is not necessarily due to the quality and efficiency of its workers, but rather to their slightly greater quantity and the older age/sex structure.

The Region's white workers comprise 38.7% of the population, whilst only 37.4% of the Republic's white population is economically active. Following from this a truer reflection of the Region's white workers' earning capacity is reflected in the average income per worker, which is R113 per annum less than the national average. This is underlined again by the lower media income of the Region.

It would now seem possible to state that the white workers of the Region are less productive than the average white worker in the Republic, and it is this economic disadvantage, coupled with the necessity to maintain an urban standard of living which may, through a social feedback, be the reason for the

low birth rate within the Region relative to that of the Republic. This declining birth rate will mean that the total income of the Region's white population will also decline relative to that of the Republic as a relatively smaller number of young people enter the labour force each year - unless this is offset by immigration. On the other hand the size of the market both for labour and for money may act as an encouragement to new firms to locate in the Region at a greater rate than in the past which may have a most useful multiplier effect. The whole aspect is of course fraught with uncertainties in view of the many other factors involved, the most obvious being political.

COLOUREDS: INCOME:

The following table illustrates the position of Coloured income.

	Region	Republic
Total income	R66.9 million	R151.8 million
Average income per capita	R160	R101
Average income per worker	R466	R330
Media income	R361	R209

The much lower total income for this population group - in spite of the fact of having a larger labour force than the whites - is due to the concentration of workers in less skilled occupations carrying lower wages, principally as production, service and agricultural workers.

Nevertheless the Region contributed 44.1% of the national Coloured gross personal income in 1960, whilst possessing only 27.7% of the total coloured population of the Republic. Understandably the Region's income per capita was thus more than 50% higher. Unlike the White group the percentage of population economically active was slightly lower in the Region than for the Republic, 36.6% and 36.7% respectively. However, the massive contribution made by the Region to the Republic's total income for the Coloured population more than offsets this fact, as is shown by the average income per worker, which is more than 30% above the national average. This is reinforced by the median income per worker of the Region, which is half as high again as the national average.

It appears from the above that the worker in the Region is undoubtedly more productive in terms of income than the national average. The largest single

factor contributing to this is the greater number of job opportunities within the region over a wide range of occupations. This is well illustrated in the table of occupational distribution. Economics of agglomeration have also made possible a higher structure of wage rates, which is reflected in the higher figures. In absolute terms, however, the Coloured group is still very far behind the Whites in ability to earn incomes, though the gap is much closer within the Region than in the Republic as a whole. So far the raising of incomes has had no effect on the birth rate within the Region, up to 1960, that is; job opportunities will have to increase at a faster rate in order to cope with the increasing numbers of new entrants to the labour force both from within the Region and outside it. Particularly as the present standard of living is not high enough for there to be a socio-economic feedback causing a decline in the birth rate.

However, the large labour market may encourage the location of new firms, if this is permitted by other factors. Of particular importance is the raising of skills to make this market more attractive, this again would tend to increase the productivity of the Coloureds in terms of gross personal income.

ASIATICS:

The labour force of the Asiatic group is very small - under 3,000 workers. However the picture would not be complete without a record of their contribution.

	Region	Republic
Total income	R1.8 million	R64.1 million
Average income per capita	R198	R134
Average income per worker	R770	R624
Median income	R685	R447

The Asiatics within the Region produce 2.8% of the national gross personal income for the group, with a population of 1.9% of the nation. Thus here again the average income per capita is higher within the Region than for the Republic. This again is partly due to the higher proportion of economically active, 27.5% as against 26.4% for the Region and Republic respectively, and partly to the fact that the majority of Asiatics are concentrated in one occupation - sales, in which they have a comparative advantage within the Region. This advantage offsets the relatively greater number of economically active as is

evinced by the average income per worker, almost 25% higher than that of the Republic. Reinforced again by the higher median income. In absolute terms the Region's Asiatics average income per worker is slightly above the half way mark between that of the Whites and the Coloureds. Little can be deduced concerning the birth rate, however, firstly because of the small numbers of population involved and secondly because the Region's Asiatics birth rate is inflated by immigration which took place during the war and its immediate aftermath.

3.2.4.1 INCOMES : PLANNING UNITS

See Tables 4.0, 4.1 and 4.2

Annual incomes for Whites, Coloureds and Asiatics were available in the normal ranges published by the Bureau of Statistics. Average income per worker was obtained by multiplying the mid point of each range by its population, from these gross incomes per worker and per capita figures were derived. It is known that 1960 census income statistics suffer from considerable under-reporting unfortunately the exact rate could not be determined for the Region as a whole nor for individual planning units, thus the figures have not been adjusted. Suffice it to say that they are most certainly in all instances conservative.

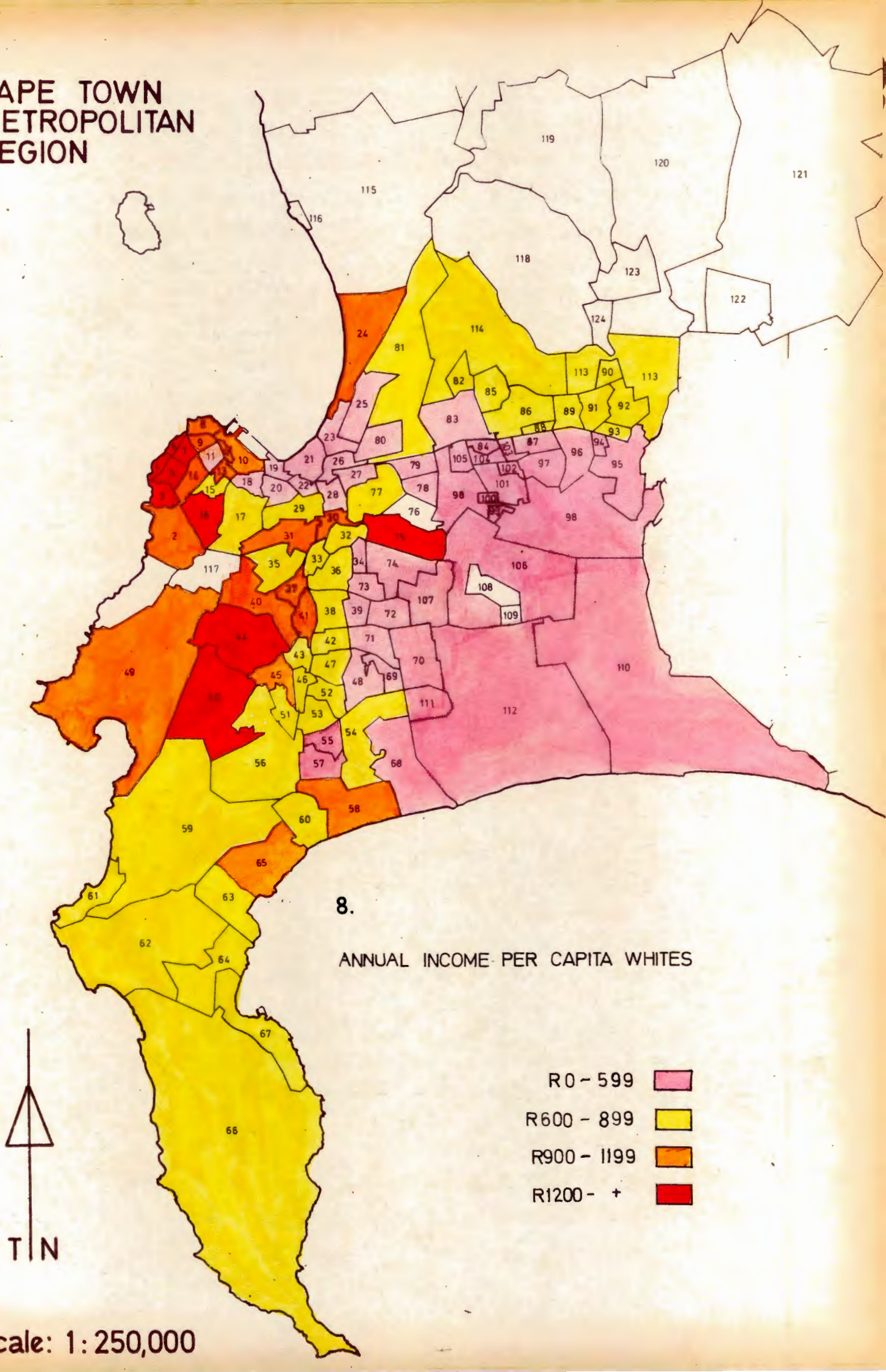
For mapping purposes income per capita was held to be the most useful, the four grades being selected as being the most representative of the general pattern for each race group. See Maps 8 and 9.

Map 8 gives a not unexpected distribution in the light of the previous analysis. The one anomaly being planning unit 75 and it is suspected that there is a fault in the basic data previous to its adjustment for use in this study.

Both Whites and Coloureds indicate the lowest incomes in the South and South-East portions of the Region - co-inciding with the incidence of agricultural concentration.

Upper income Coloureds show a remarkable concentration in the Southern Suburbs - virtually in the geographic centre of the Metropolitan Region.

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



8.

ANNUAL INCOME PER CAPITA WHITES

R0 - 599

R600 - 899

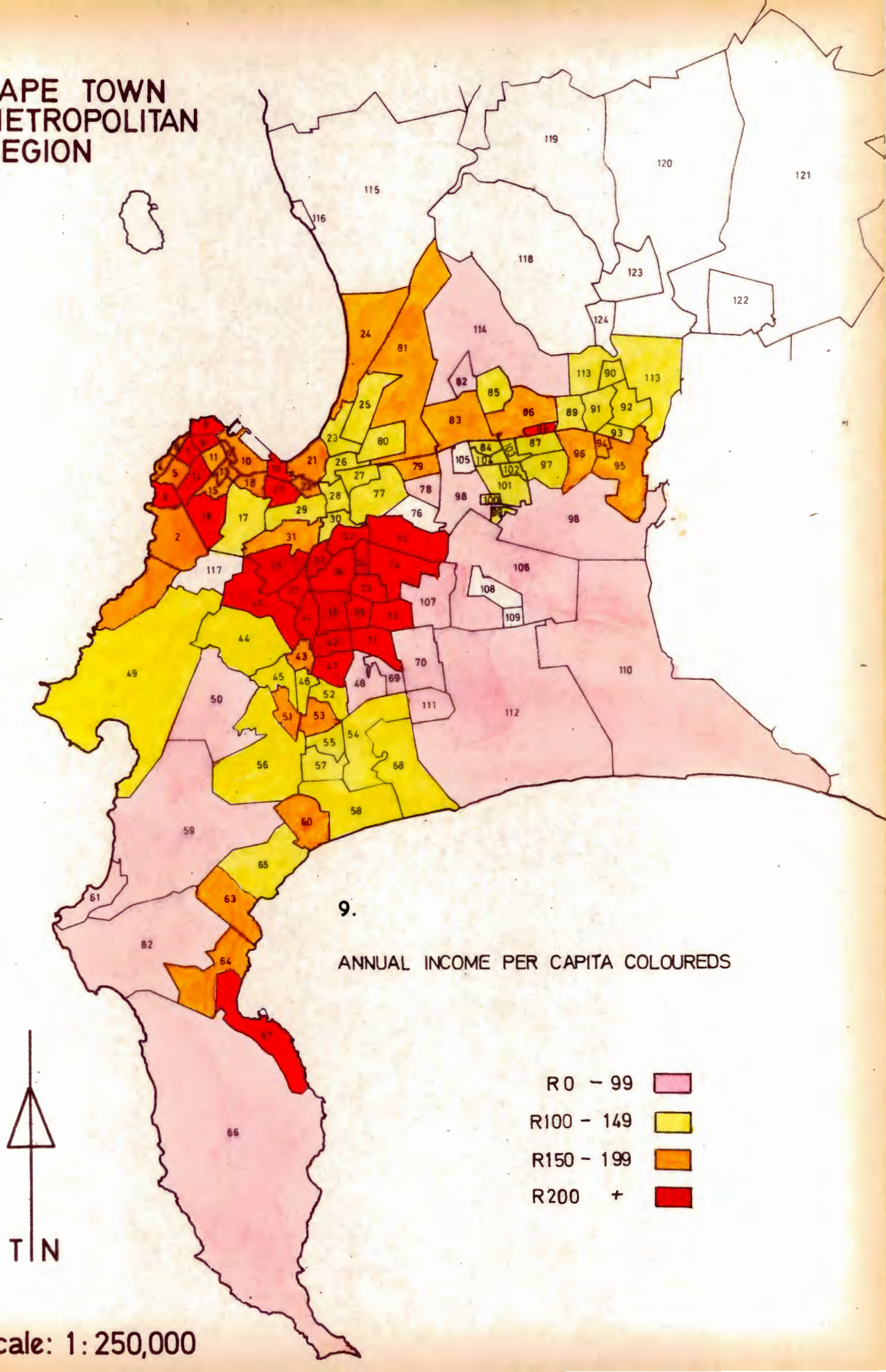
R900 - 1199

R1200 - +

T N

scale: 1:250,000

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.5.0 RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

Population distribution by place of residence is illustrated on Map 10 and in Table 1.0. The circles in Map 10 represent the total population of each planning unit only.

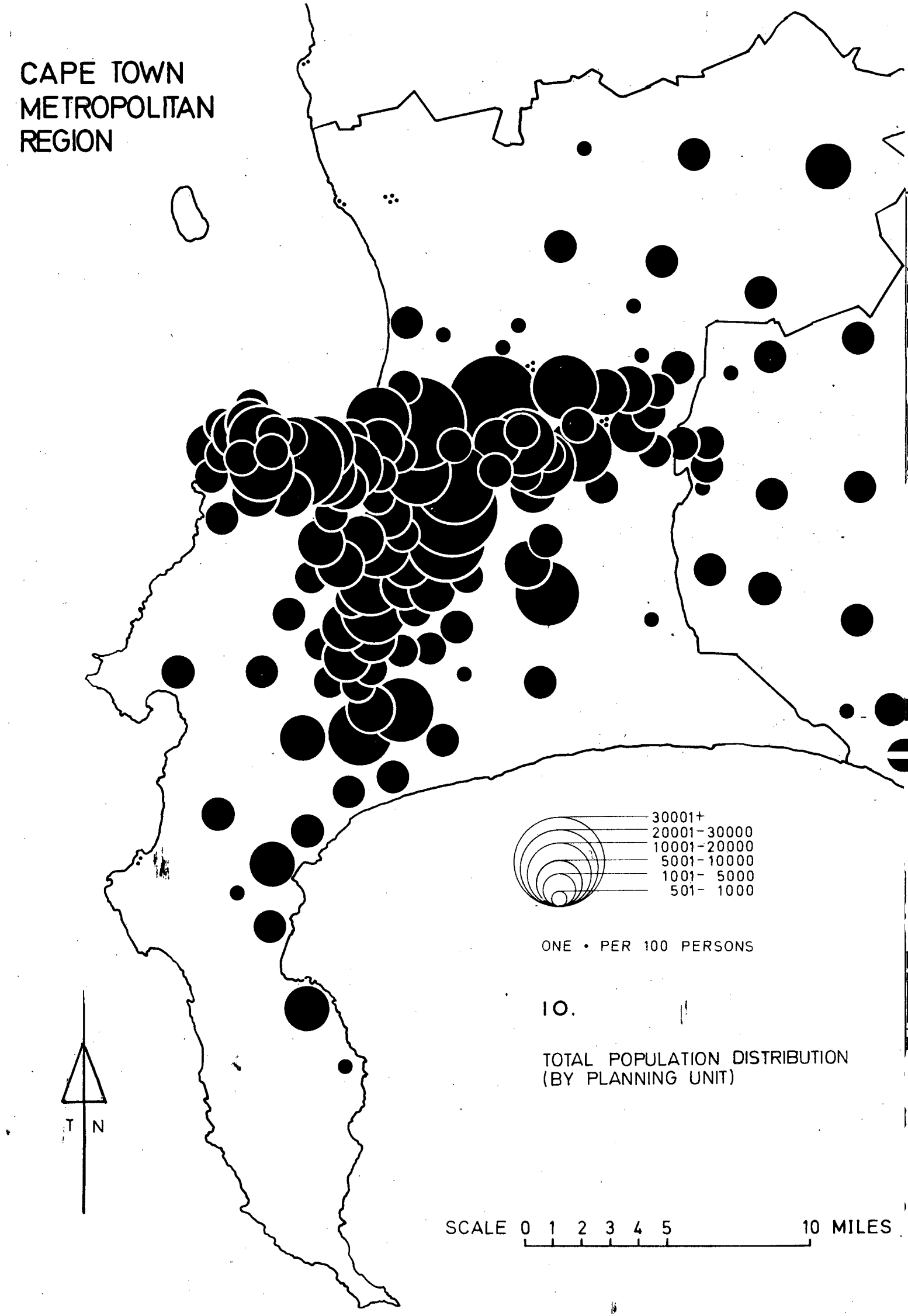
DENSITY:

Density is shown illustrated in two forms, the international standard of persons per square mile; and also by what is termed the gross residential density of persons per acre. The first term is defined as the total number of people residing within the total area of a planning unit. Thus all races are included. This is illustrated on Map 11 and tabulated in Table 5.0 of the Appendix

- see Map 12 -

Gross residential density is defined as the total number of persons residing within the gross residential area of a planning unit - it also includes all races. The gross residential area is further defined as that area zoned for residential purposes plus land zoned for local open space, schools, local business, and private and public services - it includes all service roads.

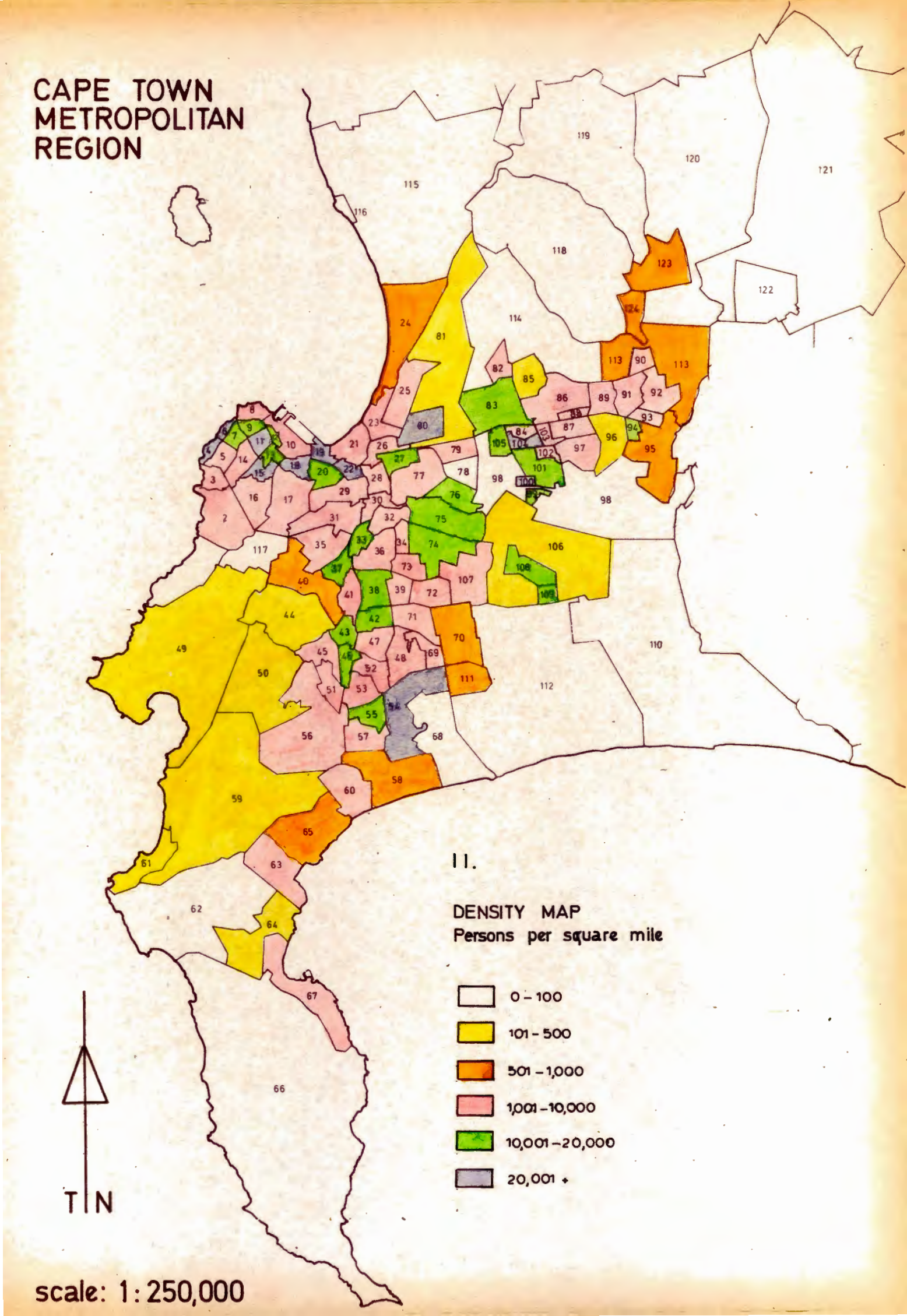
Both Maps show a decrease in density with increasing distance from the C.B.D. and the tendency towards higher densities adjacent to the main transportation axes.



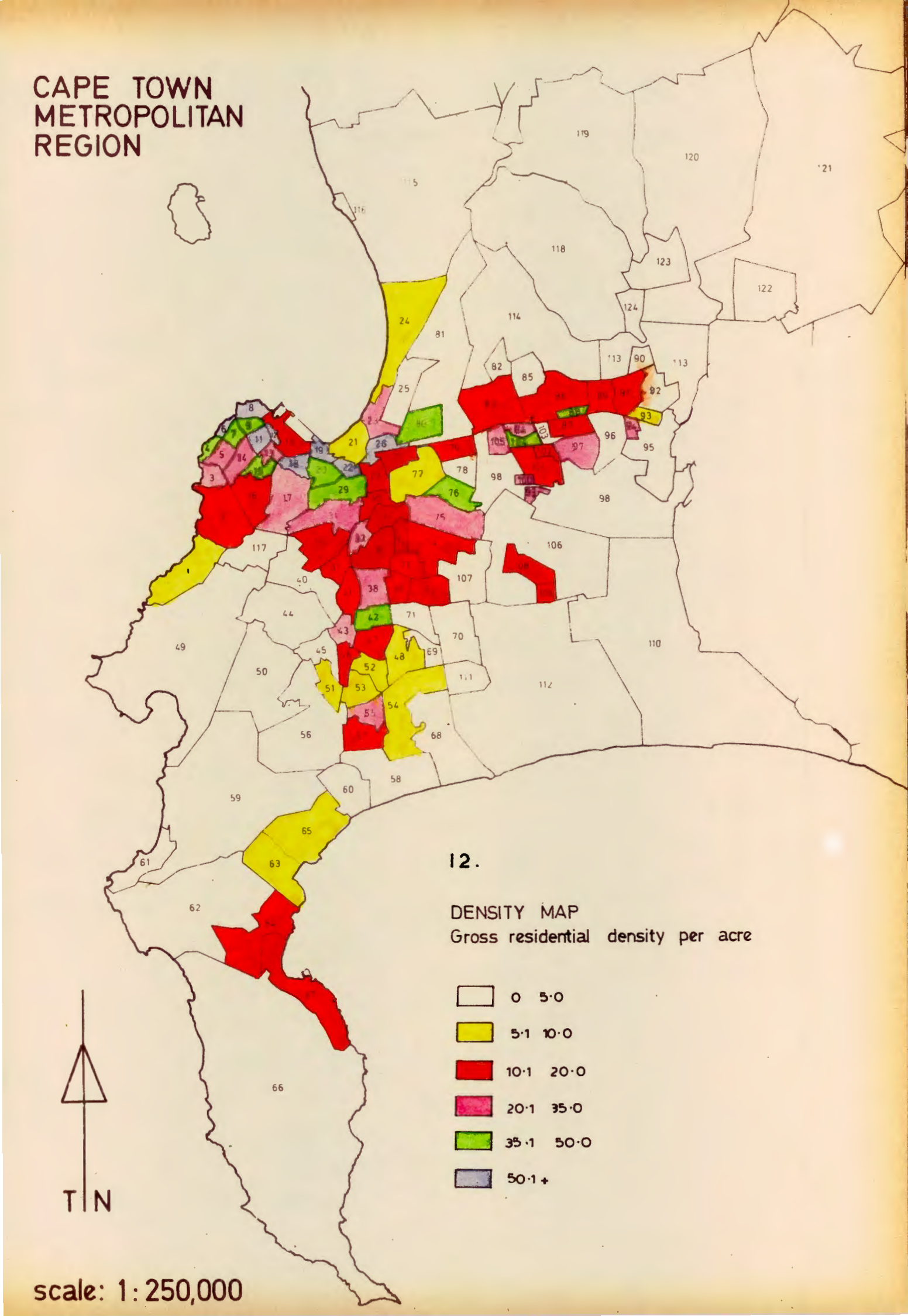
10.

TOTAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
(BY PLANNING UNIT)

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.6.0 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION : THE REPUBLIC AND C.T. METRO REGION

The following table gives the proportion of the economically active population engaged in various industrial groups. The O1 Region has been compared with the total urban labour force of the Republic, with industry groups ranked in order of importance.

O1 Region			Republic (Urban)		
Services	26.7		Services	28.4	
Manufacturing	22.8		Manufacturing	17.4	
Commerce	18.8		Mining	15.2	
Transport	7.7		Commerce	14.0	
Construction	6.7		Construction	6.1	
Agriculture	3.2		Transport	5.5	
Electricity	1.0		Agriculture	2.6	
Mining	0.3		Electricity	1.1	
Unemployed	12.8		Unemployed	9.8	
	100.1	338802		100.1	3370833

On examining the above table a number of inferences may be drawn: the order of importance of industry groups within the O1 Region - as far as employment goes - is very similar to that of the Republic's urban population, with the exception of the low percentage employed in the mining industry in O1 Region, and the greater importance of transport as opposed to construction. Both are easily explained and are reflections of the absence of large mineral resources within the region, and of Cape Town's importance as a harbour. Both manufacturing and commerce are higher than in the Republic, but if the distortion of the figures by the low mining employment be considered, as well as the fact that Cape Town is the second largest city in the Republic, these proportions are not as high as they might be.

The distribution of jobs by industrial categories by Planning Units for both White and non-White is portrayed by Table 6.0. Construction workers, who, owing to the nature of their work, have no fixed locale, have been excluded.

CONCENTRATION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Excluding construction the total jobs in the O1 Region in 1960 amounted to 272,457. The most important employment centres were found by comparing the ratio of jobs within a planning unit, to residents within that unit, to the ratio for the whole region. This gave the relative concentration of jobs. A further figure of 1% of total jobs was applied to those planning units having a concentration index greater than 1, i.e. higher than the Regional average, this figure was 2725. The following units complied with the above standards.

do you mean everything over 2725 is graded as 1%

Planning Units	Total Jobs	Agric./ Fishing	Man.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services
10	31006	1668	2762	1003	4936	17986	2651
12	7706	-	2513	4	3566	-	1623
13	37776	29	4736	37	25406	-	7568
19	7459	14	3387	77	1770	1493	718
20	11003	-	7580	-	792	-	2631
21	6881	-	6133	551	53	-	144
22	6348	-	3983	89	1096	-	1180
26	5980	-	3237	12	523	1477	737
27	7488	-	6127	10	-	41	1310
29	6928	-	1297	-	480	55	5096
31	3247	-	127	362	493	5	2260
37	2940		481	-	1446	27	986
41	2982		79	-	1623	68	1212
78	4032		3225	19	-	255	533
86	8233		1679	15	2223	43	4273
91	4052	38	626	259	1550	-	1579
	154061	1749	47972	2438	45957	21450	34501
% Total Jobs	56.5%	16.1	62.0	73.8	72.3	82.5	38.1

INTENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The previous paragraph dealt with those units which were predominantly given over to employment rather than to residence. However, there are units where there are a considerable number of workers although they have been over-

shadowed by the residential population. In an attempt to overcome this problem the method used in ascertaining the main employment concentration was extended to arrive at an index which would measure the relative intensity of jobs. This was attained by taking the normal location quotient or index of concentration and multiplying it by the number of jobs in a planning unit. By this method planning units could be ranked on the basis of both their total number of jobs and the proportion of these jobs to residents. An average planning unit with a concentration index of 1.0, which also had 1% of the Region's jobs, i.e. 2725 could thus have an intensity index of 2725. This was considered the lower limit for Grade 1, a Grade 2 planning unit would, however, have to have double the concentration index i.e. 2.0 and 2% of total jobs, i.e. 5450; on multiplying this out an intensity index of 10900 would be required, and so on for intensities of four, five or six times as great as Grade 1.

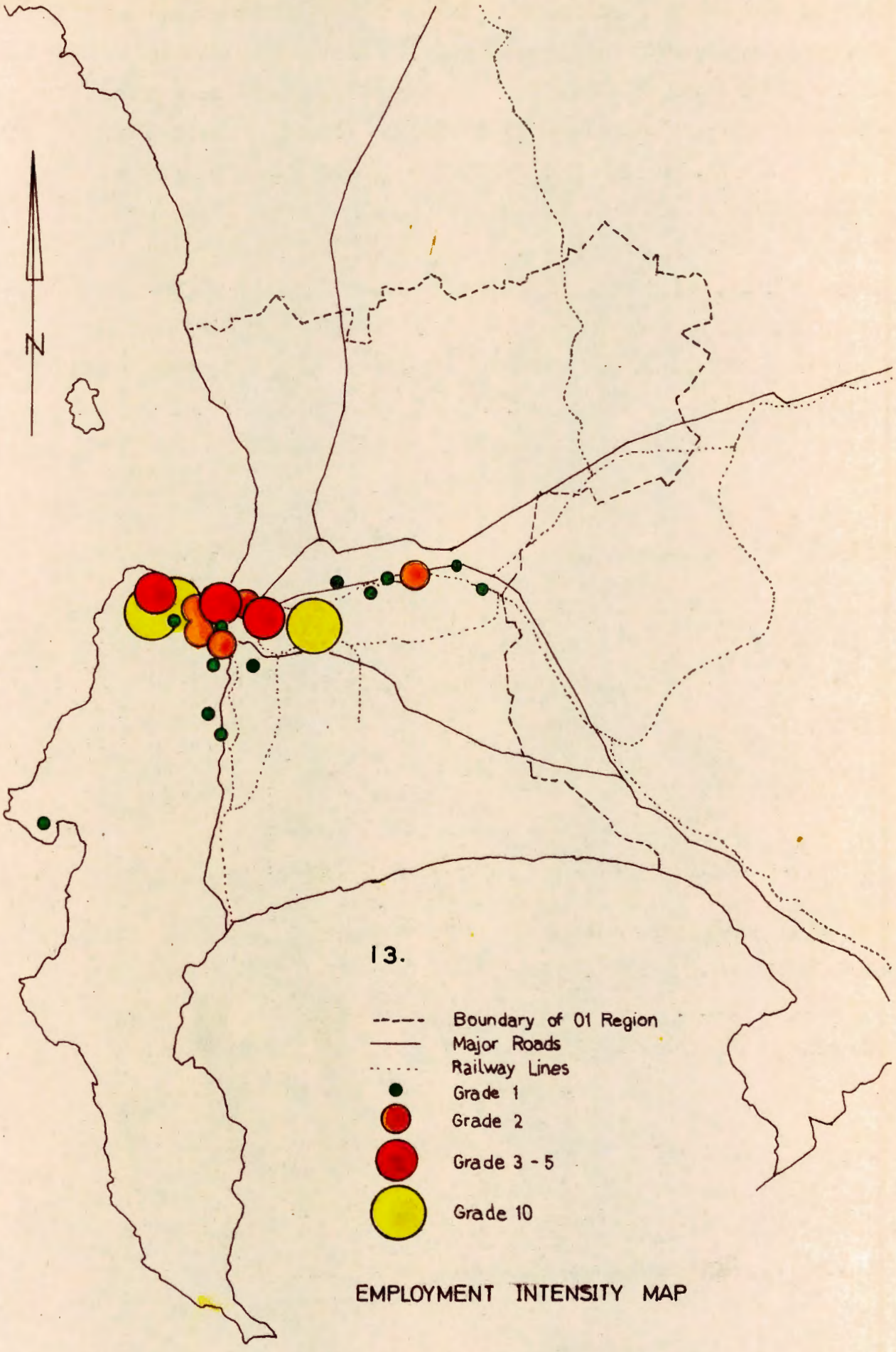
Table 6.4 of the Appendix illustrates the intensity indices for each planning unit.

The following units can be graded: See Map 13.

Grade 10 : 10, 13, 78.
" 5 : 27
" 4 : 21
" 3 : 12
" 2 : 19, 20, 26, 29, 88
" 1 : 18, 22, 31, 32, 37, 41, 49, 83, 84, 86, 91, 95.

As can be expected all those units comprising the main job concentration are included here, the majority with high gradings. However, in spite of the inclusion of 7 new units the number of jobs rises only to 181686 i.e. 67% of the O1 Region's job total. All other planning units can definitely be considered as being of marginal importance as employment centres.

These Planning Units aside from having 56.5% of all jobs in the O1 region, show a heavy concentration of all Manufacturing, Electricity, Commerce and Transportation employment. The number of Agricultural/fishing jobs is small, Mining is not represented at all, and Services though fairly concentrated in these Planning Units, are also well represented elsewhere.


N
13.
Boundary of 01 Region
Major Roads
Railway Lines
Grade 1
Grade 2
Grade 3 - 5
Grade 10
EMPLOYMENT INTENSITY MAP
SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 MILES

CONCENTRATION OF EMPLOYMENT BY RACE

Employment by race is distributed through the various industry groups according to the following table

White		Coloured		Bantu/Asiatic	
Commerce	31.4	Services	32.8	Services	29.6
Services	28.6	Manufacturing	32.2	Manufacturing	23.8
Manufacturing	20.3	Commerce	14.2	Commerce	17.1
Transport	12.3	Construction	9.0	Construction	11.9
Construction	4.8	Transport	6.0	Transport	7.9
Agriculture	1.5	Agriculture	4.4	Agriculture	7.5
Electricity	1.0	Electricity	1.4	Mining	1.7
Mining	0.1	Mining	0.1	Electricity	0.6
	100.0		100.0		100.0

In all groups a very high percentage of jobs are concentrated in Commerce, Services and Manufacturing; these accounting for 80% of employment for the White and Coloured groups and 70% for Bantu and Asiatics. Commerce and manufacturing as we have previously seen are highly concentrated in a small number of Units mainly around the C.B.D. (P.U.13), services, the most important industry group for non-Whites is less so. Furthermore the spreading of non-White employment is generally more even over the other industry categories than for the Whites. On the strength of this it may be tentatively proposed that non-White employment is relatively dispersed, whilst that of Whites is relatively concentrated. This proposal is substantiated firstly by the fact that the proportion of total jobs in the O1 Region is of the order 40.2% whites, and 59.8% non-Whites. In the highly concentrated P.U. comprising 56.5% of all jobs the proportion is 50.1% Whites and 49.9% non-Whites. A further point is that by calculating an index from the ratio of jobs to residents per P.U. divided by the ratio of jobs to residents of the region for the White and Coloured groups, 37 planning units have a high concentration of non-White jobs - see Table 6.3 in Appendix. This reflects the wider dispersion of Coloured jobs throughout the O1 Region, and their residence in a relatively fewer number of locations. This latter point may be better appreciated when it is understood that the number of

planning units having 50%+ population of Whites and non-Whites and a minimum population of 1% of the relevant race group, 34 are White, while only 20 are non-White, in both cases the total population is approximately 69% of that of the race group in the region.

Thus it can generally be said that the residences of Whites are relatively dispersed and jobs concentrated, whilst for non-Whites the reverse applies.

Ideally this situation may demand mutually opposing patterns of transportation media. For the whites, a few main routes, pick up all minor feeders and deliver into the main employment concentration. On the other hand the non-Whites require a large number of main routes emanating from their residential concentration from which feeders branch off to their widespread employment locations. The non-Whites are of course the least able to pay for a more comprehensive pattern, and thus have to be subsidized, the cost of which is borne by the State.

The logical conclusion to be drawn from this is that a policy of fostering the growth of employment opportunities for Coloured at a few concentrated locations should be adopted. If this is done within or near Coloured residential areas, the economics of agglomeration spreading therefrom will have a beneficial effect on the Region's population as a whole.

3.2.7.0 GROWTH

The natural increase rates for the Cape Town Region have been dealt with in the section on population structure - 3.2.2.0. Growth, however, is a compound of natural increase and migration. This section will deal with the past trends in the growth of the Region, comparing it once again to the trends in the Republic, and the breakdown of the growth into the components of natural increase and migration. Furthermore the varying rate of growth within the Region will be examined. Finally a population projection for the future will be made.

It was decided that the most useful growth to examine would be that in the 10 years immediately preceding the 1960 census on which this report is based. Growth rates were thus calculated over the 9.3 years elapsing between the 1951 and 1960 census and are set out below:

All growth rates calculated on a compound rate.

	Total	White	Coloured	Asiatic	Bantu
Republic	2.52	1.61	3.36	2.89	2.60
Urban	3.36	2.25	3.76	3.60	4.08
Region	2.61	1.42	3.68	0.87	2.41

THE TOTAL GROWTH RATES:

It is obvious that the Cape Town Region has grown in population at a slightly faster rate than that of the Republic as a whole. However, the Region's population exhibits a markedly lower growth rate than does the Republic (urban). Thus it is a most likely that a significant proportion of the Region's urban population is migrating to other urban centres.

WHITE POPULATION GROWTH:

The White population of the Region is growing more slowly than that of the Republic. Referring to the table on natural increase it will be noted that the natural increase portion of the growth in the Region is also lower than that in the Republic as a whole, thus the difference may be accounted for by both a lower rate of natural increase and some outmigration of the Whites from the Region.

Note: The natural increase table is for 1960 only and the figures are not strictly comparable with the Growth rates above.

COLOURED POPULATION GROWTH:

This group exhibits both in the Region and the Republic the highest growth rate in all categories. The overall growth rate being highest in the Region, due to both a higher natural rate of increase and higher immigration. The slightly higher rate of growth in the urban areas of the Republic is primarily the result of migration.

ASIATICS POPULATION GROWTH:

The Asiatics form such a small portion of the population of the Region that their figures are unsuitable for analysis and they have been included purely in the interest of painting as complete a picture as possible.

BANTU POPULATION GROWTH:

Little can be said about this group as their position in the Region is a somewhat insecure one and comparisons with the Republic are not very legitimate owing to the characteristic of migrant labour. In general, however, it can be said that the growth of the Bantu within the Region is markedly lower than that of the Republic. This is due primarily to the limitation of immigrants and the emigration of people back to the homelands. No figures on natural increase are currently available.

3.2.7.1 MIGRATION

The migration that occurs in any intercensal period can be calculated from the increase/decrease in a population if the total number of births and deaths are known. The formula is usually written as follows:

$$P_2 = P_1 + (B-D) + (I-E)$$

P_2 = Population at last census (in this case 1960)

P_1 = Population at first census (in this case 1951)

B = Births

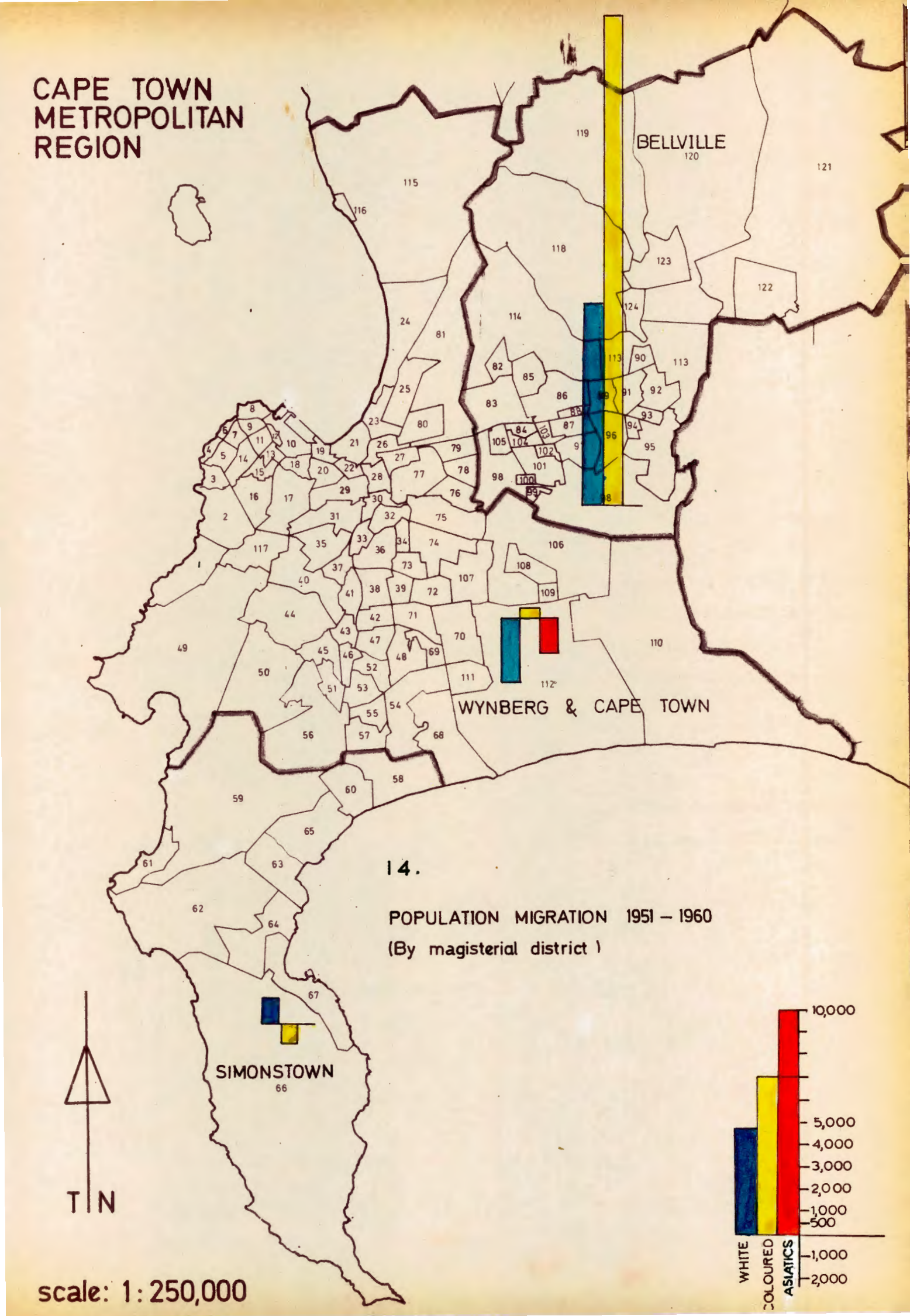
D = Deaths

I = Immigration

E = Emigration

In the example the formula has been rewritten as:

Net Migration = (1960 Pop - 1951 Pop) - (Birth - Deaths) 1951-60


CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION
BELLVILLE
120
WYNBERG & CAPE TOWN
SIMONSTOWN
66
14.
POPULATION MIGRATION 1951 – 1960
(By magisterial district)
T N
scale: 1:250,000
10,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
500
1,000
2,000
WHITE
COLOURED
ASIATICS

The following table is not completely accurate as the census were taken in May, 1951 and September, 1960, with a lapse of 9.3 years inbetween; births and deaths, however, are compiled on an annual basis starting and finishing at the beginning of January. Statistics are available for the 10 year period between January, 1951 and December, 1960. These have been adjusted to conform to the 9.3 year period.

Bantu have been omitted due to lack of data.

Migration : Cape Town Region : 1951 - 1960

	Whites			Coloureds			Asiatics		
Magist. District	1960 -1951	Births-Deaths	Migration	1960 -1951	Births -Deaths	Migration	1960 -1951	Births -Deaths	Migration
C.T./ Wynberg	15561	18418	-2857	72376	71860	+ 516	506	2054	-1548
Bellville	20901	11959	+8942	47153	25475	+21678	83	31	+ 52
Simonstown	1978	877	+1101	1334	2272	- 938	43	28	+ 15
01 Region	38440	31254	+7186	120863	99607	+21256	632	2113	-1481

Thus there was a net inflow of 7186 Whites and 21256 Coloureds and a net outflow of 1481 Asiatics in the period - see Map 14.

3.2.7,2 GROWTH: PLANNING UNITS

Growth rates - see Tables 7.0, 7.1 and 7.2 - were calculated for each planning unit for total population, as well as White and Coloured. Rates are compound rates over the 9.3 year period, boundary changes and enumeration sub-districts have been adjusted for where necessary.

GROWTH RATES OF TOTAL POPULATION

The average annual growth rate of the total population of planning units 1 - 124 from 1951-1960, is 2.61%. Planning units may thus be graded as those with growth rates above average, those with positive growth rates below average, and those with negative growth rates. The planning units with growth rates above average were further classified into those with a population of 3000 and over in 1960, and those with a population of less than 3000 in 1960. Grades 1, 2,

3 and 4 denote these classifications in declining order. The division of above average growth rates into Grades 1 and 2 was considered necessary as growth rates of small populations are not reasonable reflections of long term trends.

GROWTH RATES : WHITE POPULATION

See Table 7.1 - Map 15.

The same method of grading is employed as for the total population except that growth rates higher than 1.42% are described as being above average. Qualification for Grade 1 being a population of over 1,000 and Grade 2 under 1,000.

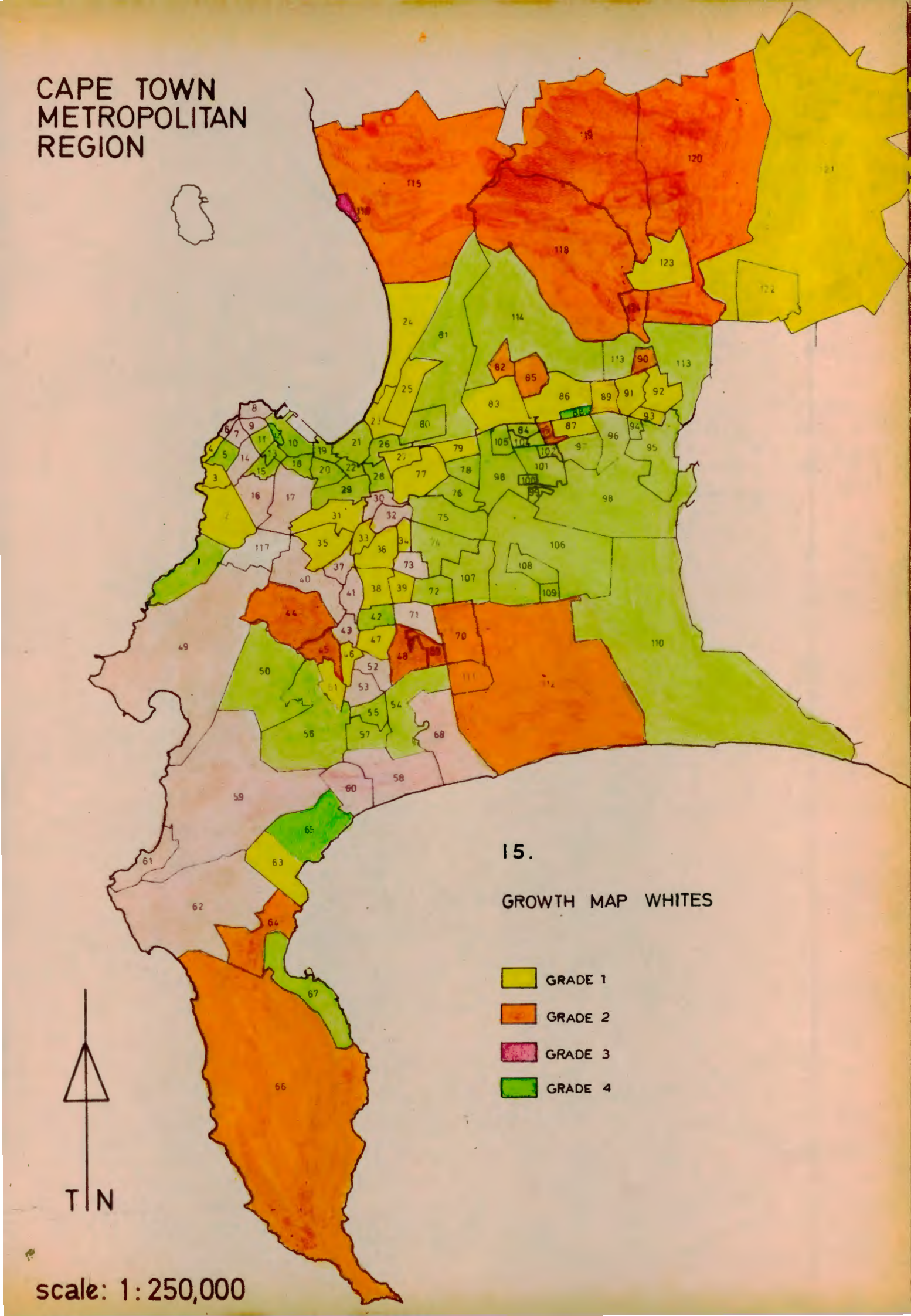
The fast growth of the Northern suburbs is most likely attributable to immigration from outside the Region rather than to internal movements, whilst the growth of planning units in the Southern suburbs is more likely due to internal movements - especially out of those planning units with developing Coloured populations and the areas immediately East of the Central Business District. Rapid growth in both the Milnerton and Camps Bay areas is also noteworthy as they are correlated with the higher income groups.

GROWTH RATES : COLOURED POPULATION

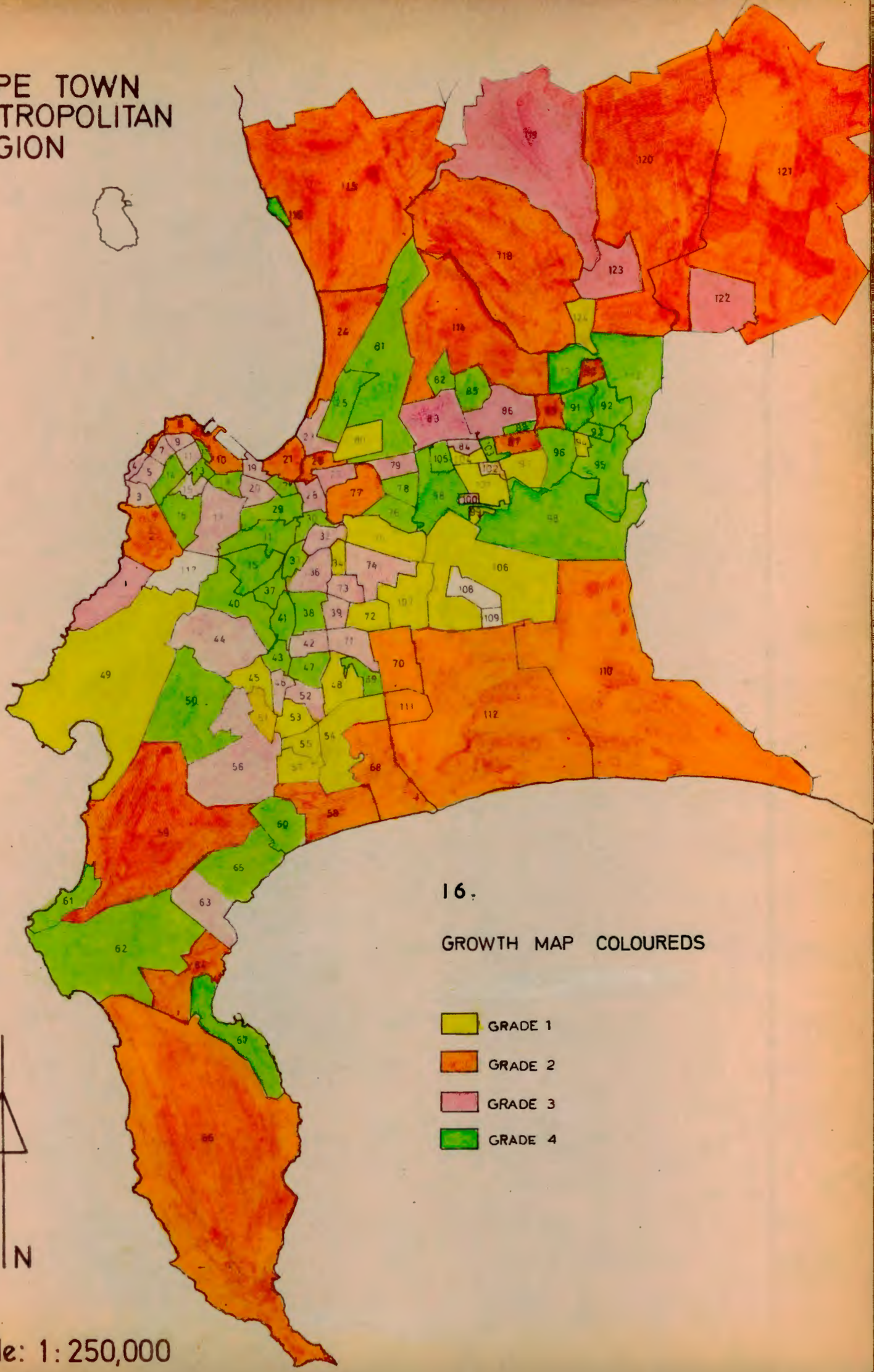
See Table 7.2 - Map 16.

The same four categories are used as before for mapping purposes except that the average growth rate is 3.68% per annum and minimum qualification is 3,000 per Grade 1.

Low grades are found significantly around the C.B.D. and District Six area, pointing to a decline in population in some units at a time before Group Areas legislation was very effective. High growth on the Cape Flats and in the Retreat and Hout Bay areas is most likely due to the development of local government housing schemes. Most low grade units correlate well with Predominant and Dominant white areas. As for the Whites the majority of Grade 2 planning units are located on the perimeter of the Region. This is due both to the expansion of physical development of an urban nature, and also to the increasing intensity of land use for other purposes at the urban fringe.


CAPE TOWN
METROPOLITAN
REGION
15.
GROWTH MAP WHITES
GRADE 1
GRADE 2
GRADE 3
GRADE 4
T N
scale: 1:250,000

CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN REGION



3.2.7.3 FUTURE POPULATION OF THE CAPE TOWN REGION

THE COMPONENT OR COHORT SURVIVAL METHOD OF PROJECTION:

This method consists of the separate projection of numbers of males and females in each age group of the population. The population is sub-divided into five year cohorts or groups, and at the end of a five year period, all surviving members of one age group will have moved into the next subsequent age group.

The number of survivors from one date to another is calculated separately for each sex - age group by specific mortality rates, selected for this purpose. Future mortality may be assumed to be constant or to conform to some trends. If the projection is made for 5 year intervals of time, multiplication of original numbers in each sex group with the five year survival rates for each of these groups results in the estimated numbers of persons five years older at a date five years later.

An additional procedure is required to estimate the numbers of persons not yet born at the base date. The number of children to be born is conceived as a function of the number of women aged between 15 and 49. The number of children surviving to the end of the first five year period is determined by the application of the appropriate survival rate.

The effects of migration have also to be taken into account, this being done by assessing a certain volume of future migration, divided according to age and sex, with the use of appropriate survival ratios - and assumptions as regards the fertility of the migrants.

The general equation for the present population is -

Number of people = Number of people five years ago
+ Births during previous five years
- Deaths during previous five years
+ Net migration during previous five years.

Comparatively speaking future mortality trends can be treated with the greatest and future trends in migration with the least assurance, while the degree of confidence with which fertility can be predicted is of an intermediate order.

ASSUMPTIONS

MORTALITY RATES

From the mortality rates for 1950-52 published in the Statistical Year Book of 1964 the survival ratios for Whites were derived for each group. The ratios for Coloureds were derived from the year 1960 published in the Statistical Year Book of 1966. From the Model Life Tables of the United Nations the levels for these survival ratios were found. The Model Life Tables can be regarded as representing successive stages in a process of declining mortality and the levels refer to these stages and are five units apart. The levels found for the Regions survival ratios were advanced for every age group by 5 for every five years into the future, except for those levels which reached the maximum of 115 in the tables, these were left at 115 for all subsequent periods. An increase in the level shows a decline in mortality and a corresponding increase in the survival ratio.

FERTILITY

Fertility is regarded as a function of the number of women in the age groups 15-49. The birth rate used therefore is the number of births per 1000 women in these groupings. Within the Region five years averages were calculated from the birth rates for 1946, 1951 and 1960, to derive a final figure for projection purposes.

MIGRATION

It was assumed that both White and Coloured migrants wou ld have a similar age/sex structure to the existing population, and that their birth and death rates would conform to the assumed trends.

Coloureds migration was calculated for the period 1951-1960 according to the formula set out in paragraph 3.2.7.1; from this figure an annual rate of immigration was derived. The figure used in the projection was 2200 per annum calculated over five years periods i.e. 11,000.

White migration was much more difficult to assess in view of its local and foreign components - it was found that overseas migration could be disregarded for the Coloureds. The following method of breakdown was adopted:

From Census data the number of children aged 0-14 living in Cape Town, but not born in South Africa was estimated at 4677 in 1960. Therefore these must have arrived as immigrants between 1946 and 1960 inclusive.

The proportion of all foreign born immigrants to South Africa aged 0-14, to total foreign born immigrants during the years 1946 to 1960 is set out below.

	%		%
1946	19.2	1953	24.5
1947	17.9	1954	23.1
1948	21.8	1955	23.9
1949	22.3	1956	21.6
1950	23.3	1957	24.9
1951	22.2	1958	26.4
1952	24.4	1959	24.9
		1960	24.0

The mean value of these figures - excluding 1946 and 1947 as they are suspect - is 23.6%.

Thus if it is assumed that Cape Town is representative of South Africa as regards its foreign born immigrant population then 23.6% of these immigrants are aged 0-14. Therefore total foreign born immigrants in Cape Town in 1960 is 19818.

However of the total immigrants to South Africa between 1946 and 1950 - 252454 - 40.9% arrived before 1951. Assuming a proportionate distribution in Cape Town the number of immigrants arriving within the Region between 1951 and 1960 is 11712.

In paragraph 3.2.7.1 the net migration into Cape Town was 7186 (1951-1960). This leads us to the conclusion that if there were 11712 foreign immigrants there must have been 4526 local emigrants.

If the figures are reduced to an annual basis between 1951 and 1960 Cape Town captured 11.3% of the foreign born immigrants to South Africa; 1259 as against 11102 for the Republic as a whole.

Since 1960 however the rate of overseas immigration has risen considerably. Between 1961 and 1967 the mean annual rate to South Africa was 34,480.

For projection purposes it has been assumed that Cape Town will receive 10% of total foreign born immigration to South Africa on a basis of 30,000 immigrants per year. That is 3,000 per year or 15,000 every five years period.

An emigration rate of local residents has been assumed constant at 525 per year, leaving a total net immigration of 2475 per year or 12375 per five year period. A figure of 12,000 has been assumed in the calculation of the projection itself for each five year period.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

CAPE TOWN METRO REGION

Year	Total	White	Coloured
1965	836269	338669	497600
1970	964539	372866	591673
19 75	1111606	407952	703654
1980	1281452	444334	837118
1985	1478158	482135	996023
1990	1705692	521162	1184530
1995	1970854	561413	1409441
2000	2282908	603879	1679029

It has been found totally impossible to calculate with any accuracy the future Bantu population of the Region using the Cohort-survival method. Whilst the numbers of Asiatics are too small to justify the cost of an extra run on a computer.

NOTE ON PROJECTIONS:

The basic details of the respective survival and mortality rates plus the programming, were largely the result of work done by S. E. Mostert, and thus details have not been entered into. However the author agrees with the basic assumptions there made. All work done on migration is the outcome of original research done by the author, this required a certain amount of re-programming and several computer runs.

PART 4.0

CONCLUSIONS

The main intention of the thesis has been to test and assess the ability of the fragmentation concept in its ability to provide both the basic framework for the structuring of a Metropolitan development policy, and to assist in the planning or replanning of any given sub-area within a Metropolitan Region.

It has not been the intention to indicate, as a result of the analysis of Cape Town, meaningful avenues for planning policy, and for this reason no attempt at a comprehensive synthesis has been made, nor is it considered within the terms of reference of this thesis. The production of a comprehensive synthesis is however considered possible on the basis of the preceding analysis and could well provide an excellent field for a subsequent thesis. Unfortunately no quantitative assessment can be made of the merit of the fragmentation concept itself. A qualitative assessment only is possible, and therefore must remain subjective.

The analysis of Cape Town has proved beyond any doubt in the author's mind, and in quantitative measurement, that all the demographic aspects of a Metropolitan fabric, as selected in this study, exhibit considerable variety and heterogeneity at different points in physical space. Therefore to the planner interested in the micro physical aspects of the Metropolis information at the local or planning unit level can be most useful. It is unlikely that any planner will be concerned with one specific and complete planning unit at a time for the reason that planning units in Cape Town have been delimited mainly according to ecological and administrative boundaries. A planner will rarely be concerned with these types of planning problems pure and simple. All sorts of other social, economic, geographic, etc. aspects will be bound up in any problem. A planner concerned with the nature of activities at the urban fringe for example, might well be frustrated by the relatively large planning units whose characteristics must be assumed to be evenly distributed throughout. These planning units are large because the administrative units in these areas are large and thus a fine definition of the urban fringe is lost. Ecological planning units often use main roads as boundaries, when this occurs there is every chance of cutting a suburban shopping centre in two or more parts. This makes the task of the planner concerned with retailing and economic feasibility studies all the more difficult.

It would appear therefore that whilst the fragmentation concept is extremely valuable in whatever form, the sub-division of a Metropolitan area according to one set of criteria alone must violate other criteria, which may be most important to another planner with a different problem. The conclusion that appears the most obvious to the author is that the sub-division system must be flexible. The only really flexible system is that of the grid system itself; aside from the advantages of accurate measurement and uniform size, different planners may use different combinations for different purposes. The grid must therefore be fairly small. A further advantage is that with the increasing use of computer techniques and methods of data collection and storage, planning grid units may be reduced in size, by sub-division into 4, 16 or more micro units if so desired; yet the comparibility of the older larger unit would not be affected - it cannot get out of date.

At the Metropolitan or inter Metropolitan scale it would appear to the author that the fragmentation concept has considerable merit. As the analysis of Cape Town has shown, and as has already been mentioned, a Metropolitan Region exhibits considerable heterogeneity through space. The measurement of change and growth for sub-areas of the Metropolis can give a very definite and valuable orientation to the policy envisaged for its future change and growth as a whole, particularly as regards its physical growth and expansion through space.

Whilst at present growth models for Metropolitan Regions are in their infancy and thus the data available and handleable are couched only in general terms this must change in the future. It is considered that an ecological, administrative planning unit system - as employed in Cape Town - is adequate for the formulation of general development policy. It is not adequate for direct inter metropolitan analysis at present, and it is unlikely that it is modern enough to keep pace with a growing technology and the planner of the future who will be able to take advantage of this technology. In the author's opinion, here too, the simple, flexible grid system with its inherent potential for accurate scientific measurement is the answer.

Christopher Alexander in his excellent article "A City is not a Tree" makes a plea to planners to think in terms of overlap and interaction instead of neighbourhood units; criteria must be employed to define neighbourhood units - this is arbitrary. Why not let the units define their nature themselves, and form their own patterns by using a grid.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Bibliography is divided into two Parts. Each Part having a specific bearing on the corresponding section of the thesis. Some reference works were found useful in more than one Part, however in this case they will be listed once only in the Part in which they first occur.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1.0 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Planning Unit No.	Total Population	Whites(%)	Coloureds (%)	Bantu & Asiatics Bantu	%	% Asiatic
1	74	2 (3)	68 (92)	4	(5)	-
2	4,882	4,029 (83)	528 (11)	324	(6)	1
3	1,213	1,051 (87)	96 (8)	63	(5)	3
4	5,909	4,761 (81)	841 (14)	286	(5)	21
5	4,286	3,383 (79)	687 (16)	213	(5)	3
6	4,610	3,936 (86)	431 (9)	243	(5)	-
7	6,484	5,702 (88)	543 (8)	233	(4)	6
8	2,669	1,683 (63)	728 (27)	249	(10)	9
9	7,545	6,851 (91)	502 (7)	189	(2)	3
10	2,587	1,124 (44)	734 (28)	722	(28)	7
11	10,083	122 (1)	9,301 (92)	360	(7)	300
12	4,534	1,430 (31)	2,757 (61)	227	(8)	126
13	3,879	1,670 (43)	1,942 (50)	162	(7)	105
14	4,406	4,031 (91)	300 (7)	72	(2)	3
15	12,855	11,150 (87)	1,224 (9)	412	(4)	69
16	5,835	4,908 (84)	659 (11)	268	(5)	-
17	8,552	6,928 (81)	1,239 (14)	383	(5)	2
18	38,571	1,234 (3)	34,544(90)	1431	(7)	1362
19	11,028	3,119 (28)	7,432 (68)	168	(4)	309
20	16,308	8,283 (51)	7,532 (46)	121	(3)	372
21	1,947	633 (33)	1,192 (61)	71	(6)	51
22	14,314	5,227 (37)	8,462 (60)	47	(3)	398
23	10,170	7,666 (75)	2,147 (21)	278	(4)	79
24	3,173	2,525 (80)	377 (12)	271	(8)	-
25	2,358	2,056 (87)	199 (9)	103	(4)	-
26	5,623	3,837 (68)	1,357 (24)	348	(8)	81
27	1,478	1,399 (95)	59 (4)	19	(1)	1
28	4,958	2,064 (42)	2,731 (55)	149	(3)	14
29	9,524	7,744 (81)	1,390 (15)	290	(4)	100
30	4,869	4,012 (83)	692 (14)	137	(3)	28
31	4,917	3,909 (79)	736 (15)	234	(6)	38
32	5,089	2,695 (53)	2,167 (43)	136	(4)	91
33	6,990	5,511 (79)	1,144 (16)	285	(5)	50
34	4,761	1,508 (32)	3,211 (67)	5	(1)	37
35	7,089	3,525 (50)	3,210 (45)	262	(5)	92
36	13,588	11,367 (84)	1,711 (13)	450	(4)	60
37	8,357	4,575 (55)	3,367 (40)	312	(5)	103
38	15,384	6,096 (40)	8,704 (57)	305	(3)	279
39	6,668	3,299 (50)	3,278 (49)	25	(1)	66
40	2,846	1,949 (68)	611 (22)	268	(10)	18
41	6,766	5,426 (80)	882 (13)	416	(7)	42
42	11,563	869 (8)	10,112 (87)	302	(5)	280
43	7,486	5,328 (71)	1,966 (26)	96	(3)	96
44	2,101	712 (34)	1,167 (56)	222	(10)	-
45	3,288	434 (13)	2,640(80)	198	(7)	16
46	7,170	2,976 (42)	3,964 (55)	124	(3)	106

TABLE 1.0 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Planning Unit No.	Total Population	Whites (%)	Coloureds(%)	Bantu & Asiatics % Bantu	%	Asiatic
47	9,375	8,334 (89)	931 (10)	82	(1)	18
48	4,076	577 (14)	3,358 (82)	115	(4)	26
49	3,984	1,137 (28)	2,219 (56)	616	(16)	12
50	2,219	542 (24)	1,391 (63)	257	(13)	29
51	3,977	3,651 (92)	200 (5)	125	(3)	1
52	3,839	2,170 (57)	1,597 (41)	37	(2)	35
53	4,808	711 (15)	3,847 (80)	191	(5)	59
54	12,265	685 (6)	11,275 (92)	71	(2)	234
55	9,757	84 (1)	8,864 (91)	663	(8)	146
56	9,828	3,637 (37)	5,240 (53)	168	(10)	783
57	13,638	151 (1)	12,654 (93)	769	(6)	64
58	2,905	124 (4)	1,431 (49)	1329	(47)	21
59	2,334	396 (17)	1,778 (76)	160	(7)	-
60	4,930	4,220 (86)	500 (10)	185	(4)	25
61	280	237 (85)	31 (11)	12	(4)	-
62	502	87 (17)	393 (78)	22	(5)	-
63	5,600	5,153 (92)	194 (3)	253	(5)	-
64	1,846	751 (41)	1,031 (56)	64	(3)	-
65	3,217	2,211 (69)	769 (24)	216	(7)	21
66	541	148 (27)	281 (52)	112	(21)	-
67	6,764	2,737 (40)	2,563 (38)	1345	(22)	119
68	1,032	171 (17)	816 (79)	44	(4)	1
69	1,057	547 (52)	451 (43)	45	(5)	14
70	2,351	756 (32)	1,502 (64)	83	(4)	10
71	1,709	1,126 (66)	535 (31)	45	(3)	3
72	8,089	726 (9)	7,097 (88)	163	(3)	103
73	6,435	2,459 (38)	3,754 (58)	139	(4)	83
74	26,351	413 (2)	24,277 (92)	755	(6)	906
75	32,620	39 (-)	32,042 (98)	341	(2)	198
76	20,424	11 (-)	53 (-)	20360	(100)	
77	10,424	9,247 (89)	777 (7)	400	(4)	-
78	43	23 (53)	2 (4)	18	(43)	-
79	4,095	3,494 (85)	437 (11)	162	(4)	2
80	38,043	460 (1)	32,839 (87)	4170	(12)	574
81	942	631 (67)	194 (20)	117	(13)	-
82	969	397 (42)	549 (56)	15	(2)	8
83	33,010	12,191 (37)	20,244 (61)	125	(2)	450
84	3,229	787 (24)	2,377 (74)	17	(2)	48
85	317	285 (90)	21 (7)	11	(3)	-
86	19,859	15,720 (79)	3,777 (19)	300	(2)	62
87	6,494	6,296 (97)	186 (3)	7	(-)	5
88	461	274 (59)	168 (37)	19	(4)	-
89	8,764	7,861 (90)	789 (9)	114	(1)	-

TABLE : 2.0 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - WHITES.

PERCENTAGES

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
1 M							13 M	47.8	6.6	11.1	13.8	14.8	1.5
F							F	51.9	6.8	10.9	15.7	15.3	3.2
Tot.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tot.	99.7	13.5	22.0	29.5	30.2	4.8
2 M	50.5	7.3	9.9	15.3	16.3	1.5	14 M	49.6	3.8	6.8	17.3	14.2	2.4
F	49.5	6.1	9.9	14.9	15.6	2.9	F	55.4	3.8	7.3	21.1	19.1	3.9
Tot.	100.0	13.4	19.8	30.2	21.9	4.4	Tot.	100.0	7.7	14.1	38.4	33.4	6.3
3 M	50.1	4.0	6.8	20.4	17.4	1.5	15 M	45.8	4.5	7.5	17.1	14.3	2.3
F	49.8	4.0	7.8	18.8	17.1	2.1	F	54.2	4.3	8.1	19.6	18.3	3.8
Tot.	99.9	8.1	14.6	39.2	34.5	3.7	Tot.	100.0	8.8	15.6	36.7	32.6	6.1
4 M	41.8	3.1	4.8	11.8	18.3	3.7	16 M	47.4	4.2	11.8	12.4	16.5	2.4
F	58.1	2.8	5.9	14.3	29.2	6.0	F	52.7	4.0	11.6	14.1	19.7	3.3
Tot.	99.9	5.9	10.7	26.1	47.5	9.7	Tot.	100.1	8.1	23.4	26.5	36.1	5.7
5 M	46.2	5.6	9.5	11.7	16.6	2.7	17 M	48.1	5.9	9.2	17.5	14.4	1.8
F	53.7	5.7	9.7	13.5	20.6	4.1	F	51.9	5.2	9.5	17.9	16.3	2.9
Tot.	99.9	11.3	19.3	25.2	37.3	6.8	Tot.	100.0	11.1	18.7	35.4	30.7	4.7
6 M	41.8	3.1	4.8	11.8	18.3	3.7	18 M	47.5	6.2	10.6	15.1	14.3	1.4
F	58.1	2.8	5.9	14.3	29.2	6.0	F	52.5	6.9	9.9	19.7	14.0	2.1
Tot.	99.9	5.9	10.7	26.1	47.5	9.7	Tot.	100.0	13.1	20.4	34.8	28.3	3.5
7 M	45.6	3.6	6.7	15.1	17.3	3.0	19 M	49.1	6.1	11.6	16.0	14.0	1.3
F	54.7	3.9	6.6	16.2	23.1	4.8	F	51.4	5.6	11.8	15.1	16.2	2.6
Tot.	100.3	7.5	13.3	31.2	40.2	7.8	Tot.	100.5	11.7	23.2	31.0	30.1	4.0
8 M	44.8	3.7	6.6	15.4	16.3	2.8	20 M	48.9	6.3	11.2	15.9	14.2	1.3
F	55.4	3.6	6.5	16.2	23.7	5.3	F	51.1	5.7	11.7	15.2	16.0	2.4
Tot.	100.2	7.2	13.1	31.5	40.0	8.1	Tot.	100.0	11.0	22.9	31.1	30.2	3.7
9 M	45.0	3.6	6.6	15.2	16.7	2.9	21 M	49.2	7.0	10.5	16.0	14.4	1.3
F	55.0	7.3	6.6	16.2	23.4	5.1	F	50.9	6.2	11.9	15.7	15.1	2.0
Tot.	100.0	10.9	13.2	31.4	40.1	8.0	Tot.	100.1	12.1	22.4	31.6	29.5	3.3
10 M	47.8	6.6	11.1	13.8	14.8	1.5	22 M	47.0	5.0	8.5	16.0	15.2	1.9
F	51.9	6.8	10.9	15.7	15.3	3.2	F	53.0	5.0	9.1	16.7	17.7	4.3
Tot.	99.7	13.5	22.0	29.5	30.2	4.8	Tot.	100.0	10.0	17.6	32.7	32.9	6.2
11 M	55.4	4.7	11.7	14.8	21.1	3.1	23 M	50.0	8.1	11.4	118.6	10.7	1.2
F	45.6	3.1	6.2	11.3	21.8	3.1	F	50.0	7.4	11.3	17.3	12.2	1.7
Tot.	101.0	7.7	17.8	25.9	42.5	6.2	Tot.	100.0	15.5	22.8	35.8	22.9	2.9
12 M	47.8	6.6	11.1	13.8	14.8	1.5	24 M	49.0	7.7	10.8	13.4	15.9	1.1
F	51.9	6.8	10.9	15.7	15.3	3.2	F	51.0	7.8	10.6	16.2	14.6	2.0
Tot.	99.7	13.5	22.0	29.5	30.2	4.8	Tot.	100.0	15.5	21.5	29.5	30.4	3.1

TABLE 2.0

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
25 M	50.0	8.1	11.4	18.6	10.7	1.2	38 M	48.7	5.9	10.5	16.6	14.0	1.8
F	50.0	7.4	11.3	17.3	12.2	1.7	F	51.0	5.9	9.9	16.4	16.1	2.8
Tot.	100.0	15.5	22.8	35.8	22.9	2.9	Tot.	99.7	11.8	20.4	33.0	30.1	4.6
26 M	48.4	5.6	12.1	16.2	13.6	0.8	39 M	50.6	7.9	14.4	15.9	11.4	1.1
F	51.5	4.9	12.6	16.9	15.5	1.5	F	49.3	8.5	13.4	15.7	10.2	1.5
Tot.	99.9	10.4	24.7	33.2	29.1	2.4	Tot.	99.9	16.4	27.8	31.6	21.6	2.6
27 M	48.4	5.6	12.1	16.2	13.6	0.8	40 M	47.3	6.0	11.1	13.4	14.6	2.2
F	51.5	4.9	12.6	16.9	15.5	1.5	F	53.0	5.4	11.5	16.7	17.3	3.1
Tot.	99.9	10.4	24.7	33.2	29.1	2.4	Tot.	100.3	11.4	22.6	30.1	31.9	5.4
28 M	46.5	4.5	8.0	16.0	15.5	2.1	41 M	44.7	4.5	9.9	12.7	14.8	2.8
F	53.5	4.7	8.3	17.0	18.3	4.8	F	55.5	4.3	11.4	14.9	19.8	5.0
Tot.	100.0	9.2	16.3	33.0	33.8	6.9	Tot.	100.2	8.8	21.3	27.6	34.6	7.8
29 M	46.7	4.1	8.1	16.7	15.2	2.3	42 M	50.8	6.1	10.5	19.0	14.0	1.2
F	53.4	4.3	7.9	16.6	19.2	5.1	F	49.2	6.5	8.2	16.9	15.6	1.9
Tot.	100.1	8.4	16.0	33.3	34.4	7.4	Tot.	99.9	12.5	18.7	35.9	29.7	3.2
30 M	46.9	3.5	8.3	17.7	14.9	2.5	43 M	46.8	5.9	10.3	15.1	13.4	2.2
F	53.1	3.6	7.3	16.0	20.6	5.6	F	53.0	5.2	11.0	16.9	16.1	3.6
Tot.	100.0	7.2	15.5	33.7	35.4	8.1	Tot.	99.8	11.1	21.3	32.0	29.5	5.8
31 M	44.4	3.1	8.0	17.0	13.5	2.6	44 M	49.5	6.8	9.5	14.8	16.7	1.6
F	55.6	3.1	7.1	17.9	20.3	7.1	F	50.3	5.7	10.3	14.6	16.8	2.8
Tot.	100.0	6.2	15.1	34.9	33.8	9.7	Tot.	99.8	12.5	19.8	29.4	33.5	4.4
32 M	48.1	7.1	11.3	13.4	14.9	1.4	45 M	47.8	5.9	9.7	15.3	14.5	2.4
F	51.8	5.8	12.0	16.7	15.8	1.6	F	52.1	6.1	11.7	15.4	16.3	2.8
Tot.	99.9	12.9	23.3	30.1	30.7	3.0	Tot.	99.9	11.9	21.4	30.7	30.8	5.2
33 M	49.3	6.2	11.7	13.2	16.2	1.9	46 M	47.0	6.1	10.2	15.0	13.4	2.4
F	50.9	5.3	10.6	14.8	17.1	3.2	F	52.9	5.4	11.6	16.2	15.9	3.8
Tot.	100.2	11.5	22.2	28.0	33.3	5.1	Tot.	99.0	11.5	21.8	31.2	29.3	6.2
34 M	50.7	7.2	13.0	15.4	13.6	1.5	47 M	48.4	7.1	12.3	14.1	13.6	1.3
F	49.2	7.0	12.9	14.7	12.7	1.9	F	51.6	7.1	12.4	15.6	14.0	2.4
Tot.	99.9	14.3	25.9	30.1	26.4	3.4	Tot.	100.0	14.2	24.7	29.7	27.6	3.7
35 M	43.9	4.3	8.5	14.0	15.2	1.9	48 M	50.1	8.3	14.1	14.7	12.3	0.6
F	56.0	5.0	10.4	16.9	20.3	3.5	F	49.9	8.7	13.3	16.2	11.0	0.7
Tot.	99.9	9.3	18.9	30.9	35.5	5.4	Tot.	100.0	17.0	27.4	30.9	23.3	1.3
36 M	46.9	5.4	10.3	13.5	15.8	1.9	49 M	51.2	6.4	10.8	13.7	18.0	2.2
F	53.0	5.1	10.5	15.7	18.5	3.3	F	48.8	4.8	8.8	14.8	18.2	2.2
Tot.	99.0	10.5	20.8	29.2	34.3	5.2	Tot.	100.0	11.2	19.5	28.7	36.3	4.3
37 M	45.8	5.4	10.4	12.6	15.2	2.2	50 M	46.6	5.1	8.5	13.1	17.9	2.0
F	54.6	5.2	11.4	15.4	19.2	3.2	F	53.4	4.7	11.4	13.7	20.7	2.8
Tot.	100.4	10.6	21.8	28.0	34.4	5.4	Tot.	100.0	9.8	19.9	26.8	38.7	4.9

TABLE: 2.0

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
51 M	49.0	8.8	12.9	14.3	12.3	0.7	64 M	45.8	6.1	10.0	12.4	14.1	3.1
F	51.0	8.7	12.2	17.0	11.7	1.4	F	54.2	5.9	10.4	14.3	18.2	5.4
Tot.	100.0	17.5	25.1	31.3	24.1	2.0	Tot.	100.0	12.0	20.5	26.5	32.4	8.5
52 M	49.3	8.6	12.2	16.3	11.3	0.8	65 M	46.4	5.2	10.6	11.6	15.8	3.2
F	50.6	9.1	12.9	16.5	10.8	1.4	F	53.4	4.7	11.6	12.0	20.3	4.8
Tot.	99.9	17.7	25.1	32.9	22.1	2.1	Tot.	99.8	9.8	22.3	23.6	36.2	8.0
53 M	47.5	5.2	13.0	13.6	13.6	2.0	66 M	52.8	4.9	11.3	16.4	17.1	3.0
F	52.5	6.6	14.2	14.0	14.7	3.0	F	47.2	6.6	11.4	10.5	15.8	3.0
Tot.	100.0	11.8	27.2	27.6	28.3	5.1	Tot.	100.0	11.5	22.7	26.9	32.9	6.0
54 M	49.4	6.9	11.1	15.3	14.3	1.8	67 M	58.9	5.5	11.4	27.4	13.0	1.7
F	50.3	7.4	13.6	14.5	13.0	2.0	F	41.1	5.3	8.8	11.0	13.8	2.1
Tot.	99.7	14.4	24.6	29.9	27.3	3.8	Tot.	100.0	10.8	20.1	38.4	26.8	3.8
55 M	47.3	5.5	12.8	13.7	13.3	2.0	68 M	50.0	7.9	13.3	15.1	12.5	1.3
F	52.7	7.5	14.0	13.9	14.6	2.7	F	50.0	8.1	12.8	14.8	12.8	1.6
Tot.	100.0	13.0	26.8	27.6	27.9	4.7	Tot.	100.0	16.0	26.1	29.9	25.3	2.9
56 M	54.3	7.4	13.3	20.0	12.6	1.1	69 M	50.1	8.3	14.1	14.7	12.3	0.6
F	45.7	6.4	12.3	14.2	11.4	1.3	F	49.9	8.7	13.3	16.2	11.0	0.7
Tot.	100.0	12.8	26.6	34.1	23.9	2.4	Tot.	100.0	17.0	27.4	30.9	23.3	1.3
57 M	46.1	7.8	11.0	14.3	11.0	1.9	70 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	53.9	13.6	12.3	13.0	14.3	0.6	F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	100.0	21.4	23.4	27.3	25.3	2.6	Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
58 M	46.4	5.2	10.6	11.6	15.8	3.2	71 M	50.6	7.9	14.4	15.9	11.4	1.1
F	53.4	4.7	11.6	12.0	20.3	4.8	F	49.3	8.5	13.4	15.7	10.2	1.5
Tot.	99.8	9.8	22.3	23.6	36.2	8.0	Tot.	99.9	16.4	27.8	31.6	21.6	2.6
59 M	52.8	4.9	11.3	16.4	17.1	3.0	72 M	50.6	7.9	14.4	15.9	11.4	1.1
F	47.2	6.6	11.4	10.5	15.8	3.0	F	49.3	8.5	13.4	15.7	10.2	1.5
Tot.	100.0	11.5	22.7	26.9	32.9	6.0	Tot.	99.9	16.4	27.8	31.6	21.6	2.6
60 M	47.0	5.8	10.6	12.8	14.9	2.8	73 M	50.0	7.9	13.3	15.5	12.4	1.0
F	52.8	5.1	11.2	13.2	18.8	4.3	F	50.0	6.9	13.8	16.1	12.2	1.0
Tot.	99.8	10.9	21.8	26.0	33.7	7.1	Tot.	100.0	14.7	27.1	31.5	24.6	2.0
61 M	52.8	4.9	11.3	16.4	17.1	3.0	74 M	50.7	7.2	13.0	15.4	13.6	1.5
F	47.2	6.6	11.4	10.5	15.8	3.0	F	49.2	7.0	12.9	14.7	12.7	1.9
Tot.	100.0	11.5	22.7	26.9	32.9	6.0	Tot.	99.9	14.3	25.9	30.1	26.4	3.4
62 M	52.8	4.9	11.3	16.4	17.1	3.0	75 M	52.7	3.0	7.0	17.8	21.8	3.1
F	47.2	6.6	11.4	10.5	15.8	3.0	F	47.5	2.5	5.4	15.5	20.5	3.5
Tot.	100.0	11.5	22.7	26.9	32.9	6.0	Tot.	100.2	5.6	12.4	33.2	42.2	6.6
63 M	45.8	6.1	10.0	12.4	14.1	3.1	76 M	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	54.2	5.9	10.4	14.3	18.2	5.4	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tot.	100.0	12.0	20.5	26.6	32.4	8.5	Tot.	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE: 2.0

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
77 M	48.3	6.9	12.5	14.2	12.8	1.9	89 M	46.2	6.2	11.0	14.3	13.2	1.0
F	51.8	7.5	10.9	18.0	12.8	2.5	F	53.5	6.6	11.5	20.1	13.6	1.7
Tot.	100.1	14.3	23.4	32.3	25.6	4.4	Tot.	99.7	13.4	22.5	34.5	26.9	2.7
78 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1	90 M	48.6	7.2	11.7	16.6	11.7	1.3
F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4	F	51.4	7.6	11.7	17.6	12.9	1.7
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5	Tot.	100.0	14.8	23.4	34.2	24.6	3.0
79 M	47.3	3.4	8.5	10.1	23.7	1.7	91 M	48.6	7.2	11.7	16.6	11.7	1.3
F	52.4	10.1	16.9	15.2	10.1	0.0	F	51.4	7.6	11.7	17.6	12.9	1.7
Tot.	99.7	13.6	25.4	25.4	33.9	1.7	Tot.	100.0	14.8	23.4	34.2	24.2	3.0
80 M	54.5	7.8	14.4	17.0	13.8	1.5	92 M	49.0	6.7	11.7	18.9	11.3	0.6
F	45.4	6.4	13.8	15.0	9.5	0.7	F	51.0	5.7	11.3	20.8	11.7	1.3
Tot.	99.9	14.2	28.2	32.1	23.3	2.2	Tot.	100.0	12.4	23.0	39.7	23.0	1.9
81 M	50.6	7.7	11.9	14.4	15.3	1.2	93 M	49.0	6.7	11.7	18.9	11.3	0.6
F	49.6	7.4	11.5	15.9	13.2	1.6	F	51.0	5.7	11.3	20.8	11.7	1.3
Tot.	100.2	15.1	23.4	30.3	28.5	2.8	Tot.	100.0	12.4	23.0	39.7	23.0	1.9
82 M	47.3	9.4	9.4	19.0	9.1	0.4	94 M	52.5	8.7	12.9	15.1	14.2	1.5
F	52.9	11.2	10.7	22.1	8.5	0.4	F	47.3	9.0	10.4	14.1	12.4	1.4
Tot.	100.2	20.5	20.0	41.0	17.6	0.9	Tot.	99.8	17.7	23.3	29.3	26.7	2.9
83 M	50.5	6.9	11.5	17.7	13.0	1.3	95 M	52.5	8.7	12.9	15.1	10.2	1.5
F	49.5	6.2	11.3	17.0	13.4	1.6	F	47.3	9.0	10.4	14.1	12.4	1.4
Tot.	100.0	13.1	22.8	34.7	26.4	2.9	Tot.	99.8	17.7	23.3	29.3	26.7	2.9
84 M	52.8	7.8	12.8	17.4	14.1	0.6	96 M	52.5	8.7	12.9	15.1	14.2	
F	47.0	7.2	9.8	17.1	12.0	0.8	F	47.3	9.0	10.4	14.1	12.4	1.4
Tot.	99.8	15.1	22.6	34.6	26.1	1.4	Tot.	99.8	17.7	23.3	29.3	26.7	2.9
85 M	47.3	9.4	9.4	19.0	9.1	0.4	97 M	64.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	16.0	4.0
F	52.9	11.2	10.7	22.1	8.5	0.4	F	36.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	0.0
Tot.	100.2	20.5	20.0	41.0	17.6	0.9	Tot.	100.0	20.0	32.0	20.0	24.0	4.0
86 M	49.4	7.7	11.0	18.5	11.1	1.0	98 M	50.3	8.3	16.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	50.6	6.9	11.2	19.0	12.1	1.4	F	49.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	100.0	14.6	22.2	27.5	23.2	2.4	Tot.	100.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
87 M	50.3	7.9	12.9	17.2	11.1	1.2	99 M	50.0	16.6	16.6	10.1	16.6	0.1
F	49.2	7.3	12.8	17.3	10.7	1.1	F	50.0	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.1	16.6
Tot.	99.5	15.3	25.8	34.6	21.8	2.3	Tot.	100.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7
88 M	49.3	6.1	8.8	21.1	12.1	1.1	100 M	50.0	16.6	16.6	0.1	16.6	0.1
F	50.5	6.0	8.8	19.6	14.4	1.8	F	50.0	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.1	16.6
Tot.	99.8	12.1	17.7	40.8	26.5	2.9	Tot.	100.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7

TABLE: 2.0

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
101 M	63.1	4.4	14.9	31.2	11.7	0.9
F	37.1	4.7	12.0	9.6	10.5	0.3
Tot.	100.2	9.1	26.9	40.8	22.2	1.1
102 M	57.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	2.5
F	42.5	5.0	7.5	12.5	15.0	2.5
Tot.	100.0	15.1	22.6	34.6	26.1	1.4
103 M	50.3	7.9	12.9	17.2	11.1	1.2
F	49.2	7.3	12.8	17.3	10.7	1.1
Tot.	99.5	15.3	25.8	34.6	21.8	2.3
104 M	52.8	7.8	12.8	17.4	14.1	0.6
F	47.0	7.2	9.8	7.1	12.0	0.8
Tot.	99.8	15.1	22.6	34.6	26.1	1.4
105 M	49.3	8.1	15.9	14.2	9.7	1.4
F	50.3	8.5	15.3	14.1	16.9	1.5
Tot.	99.6	16.7	31.3	28.4	20.7	2.9
106 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
107 M	47.6	9.0	12.4	12.4	11.0	2.8
F	52.4	7.6	9.7	18.9	14.5	2.8
Tot.	100.0	16.5	22.1	30.3	25.5	5.5
108 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
109 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	18.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
110 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
111 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
112 M	50.3	8.3	14.1	15.0	11.8	1.1
F	48.8	8.4	12.5	14.9	12.7	1.4
Tot.	99.1	16.7	26.5	29.8	24.5	2.5
113 M	48.2	7.1	12.3	14.3	13.3	1.1
F	51.9	7.1	11.9	18.1	13.2	1.6
Tot.	100.1	14.2	24.2	22.4	26.5	2.7

U.P.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
114 M	47.3	9.4	9.4	19.0	9.1	0.4
F	52.9	11.2	10.7	22.1	8.5	0.4
Tot.	100.1	20.5	20.0	41.0	17.6	0.9
TOTAL						
M	48.2	6.0	10.8	15.5	14.1	1.8
F	51.8	5.7	10.5	16.3	16.2	3.0
Tot.	100.0	11.7	21.3	31.8	30.3	4.8

TABLE 2.1 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - COLOUREDS

PERCENTAGES

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
1 M	46.5	4.8	5.3	26.2	9.7	0.1	15 M	30.6	5.6	5.8	14.0	4.9	0.1
F	53.6	3.0	6.0	35.4	8.7	0.2	F	69.5	5.7	9.4	42.3	11.2	0.7
Tot.	100.1	7.8	11.3	61.5	18.4	0.3	Tot.	100.1	11.3	15.2	56.3	16.1	0.8
2 M	46.5	4.8	5.3	26.2	9.7	0.1	16 M	16.8	2.2	2.0	8.2	4.4	-
F	53.6	3.0	6.0	35.4	8.7	0.2	F	83.2	1.5	6.1	55.3	19.9	0.5
Tot.	100.1	7.8	11.3	61.5	18.4	0.3	Tot.	100.0	3.7	8.1	63.1	24.2	0.5
3 M	17.0	1.0	1.0	12.0	3.0	-	17 M	27.1	5.6	3.5	13.6	4.2	0.1
F	82.0	-	6.0	58.0	17.0	-	F	72.9	4.8	8.5	47.1	11.9	0.5
Tot.	99.0	1.0	7.1	70.7	20.2	-	Tot.	100.0	10.4	12.0	60.9	16.1	0.6
4 M	19.2	2.1	4.0	8.7	4.0	0.4	18 M	47.6	8.8	13.7	16.1	8.3	0.6
F	81.3	2.4	5.2	56.2	16.5	0.7	F	53.0	9.1	14.4	17.2	10.7	1.3
Tot.	100.5	4.5	9.1	64.6	20.4	1.1	Tot.	100.6	17.8	28.0	33.1	18.9	1.9
5 M	10.0	0.2	1.1	6.6	3.8	0.3	19 M	47.6	9.1	13.5	16.4	8.2	6.5
F	90.0	1.2	4.8	60.9	21.6	1.1	F	52.3	8.9	14.0	17.7	10.5	11.8
Tot.	100.0	1.3	5.7	66.0	24.8	1.3	Tot.	99.9	18.0	27.5	34.1	18.7	1.7
6 M	19.2	2.1	4.0	8.7	4.0	0.4	20 M	47.4	8.7	13.2	16.8	8.1	0.6
F	81.3	2.4	5.2	56.2	16.5	0.7	F	52.5	9.1	13.7	18.0	10.4	1.2
Tot.	100.5	4.5	9.1	64.6	20.4	1.1	Tot.	99.9	17.8	26.9	34.8	18.5	1.8
7 M	8.8	0.2	0.6	5.8	2.0	0.2	21 M	45.3	8.2	12.5	16.3	7.7	0.6
F	89.4	0.4	2.6	64.2	21.4	2.0	F	50.1	9.2	13.0	17.1	9.7	1.2
Tot.	98.2	0.6	3.3	71.3	23.8	0.4	Tot.	95.4	18.2	26.7	35.8	18.1	1.9
8 M	20.7	5.2	3.3	7.1	4.3	0.2	22 M	47.3	7.7	11.4	17.8	9.6	0.7
F	79.3	5.6	6.2	56.5	9.9	7.4	F	52.7	8.5	12.5	18.6	11.8	1.4
Tot.	100.0	10.8	9.4	63.4	14.2	0.9	Tot.	100.0	16.2	23.9	36.4	21.4	2.1
9 M	17.3	3.8	2.5	6.8	3.7	0.2	23 M	49.4	7.7	13.5	18.3	9.3	0.4
F	82.7	4.1	5.1	58.9	13.3	0.6	F	51.4	8.6	14.6	19.0	8.5	0.6
Tot.	100.0	7.9	7.6	65.7	27.0	0.8	Tot.	100.8	16.2	27.9	37.1	17.7	1.0
10 M	14.0	3.3	3.2	4.8	3.1	0.1	24 M	30.0	4.8	4.8	13.9	8.2	0.2
F	86.0	2.7	11.9	54.6	16.3	0.1	F	70.0	3.9	12.1	43.0	11.7	0.2
Tot.	100.0	6.1	15.1	58.9	19.3	0.3	Tot.	100.0	8.4	16.4	55.4	19.3	0.2
11 M	45.8	8.7	14.2	14.7	7.6	0.6	25 M	49.4	7.7	13.5	18.3	9.3	0.4
F	51.5	9.5	15.2	16.9	9.0	1.0	F	51.4	8.6	14.8	19.0	8.5	0.6
Tot.	97.3	18.7	30.1	32.4	17.0	1.7	Tot.	100.8	16.2	27.9	37.1	17.7	1.0
12 M	14.0	3.3	3.2	4.8	3.1	0.1	26 M	48.5	7.8	13.4	15.7	11.0	0.5
F	86.0	2.7	11.9	54.6	16.3	0.1	F	50.0	7.1	15.8	16.9	9.3	0.8
Tot.	100.0	6.1	15.1	58.9	19.3	0.3	Tot.	98.5	15.1	29.6	33.1	20.6	1.4
13 M	14.0	3.3	3.2	4.8	3.1	0.1	27 M	48.5	7.8	13.4	15.7	11.0	0.5
F	86.0	2.7	11.9	54.6	16.3	0.1	F	50.0	7.1	15.8	16.9	9.3	0.8
Tot.	100.0	6.1	15.1	58.9	19.3	0.3	Tot.	98.5	15.1	29.6	33.1	20.6	1.4
14 M	28.2	4.4	6.7	12.2	4.6	0.1	28 M	46.0	3.9	4.8	20.4	15.9	1.0
F	71.8	5.2	10.5	43.2	11.9	0.7	F	52.8	3.7	8.0	20.9	18.1	2.0
Tot.	100.0	9.6	17.2	55.3	16.4	0.8	Tot.	98.8	7.7	13.0	41.8	34.4	3.0

TABLE 2.1 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - COLOUREDS

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
29 M	44.0	5.4	7.6	17.7	12.5	0.8	43 M	47.3	6.6	12.6	18.1	8.6	0.8
F	55.8	4.6	9.6	23.2	16.4	1.9	F	52.6	7.6	12.9	19.4	11.1	1.4
Tot.	99.8	10.0	17.2	40.9	28.9	2.7	Tot.	99.9	14.2	25.5	37.5	19.7	2.2
30 M	40.2	7.7	11.8	13.3	7.0	0.6	44 M	52.9	8.3	15.7	20.6	7.7	0.4
F	59.7	6.0	12.0	26.4	13.4	0.2	F	47.1	7.4	11.3	19.5	8.1	0.7
Tot.	99.9	13.7	23.7	39.7	20.4	2.4	Tot.	100.0	15.7	27.0	40.1	15.8	1.1
31 M	38.3	7.0	10.5	12.7	7.7	0.5	45 M	48.3	9.8	15.0	15.0	7.9	0.6
F	61.8	5.7	11.4	28.6	14.4	1.6	F	50.8	9.3	15.2	16.0	8.9	1.3
Tot.	101.1	12.7	21.9	41.3	22.1	2.1	Tot.	99.1	19.2	30.5	31.3	17.0	1.9
32 M	47.8	9.9	13.6	16.0	7.6	0.8	46 M	48.4	9.5	15.0	15.4	7.8	0.7
F	51.9	8.4	13.2	19.1	10.0	1.3	F	51.5	9.3	15.1	16.4	9.3	1.4
Tot.	99.7	18.3	26.8	35.2	17.6	2.1	Tot.	99.9	18.8	30.1	31.8	17.1	2.1
33 M	29.4	3.6	8.3	11.3	5.9	0.3	47 M	42.5	7.6	11.3	15.3	7.7	0.7
F	68.2	5.7	11.6	37.0	12.7	0.8	F	57.4	8.6	14.4	21.7	11.2	1.3
Tot.	97.6	9.6	20.4	49.5	19.1	1.1	Tot.	99.9	16.2	25.7	37.0	18.9	2.0
34 M	48.3	9.4	14.0	16.5	7.8	0.6	48 M	57.2	9.8	24.3	16.0	6.6	0.4
F	50.8	9.6	13.9	17.3	9.0	1.0	F	41.5	9.5	12.5	12.7	6.4	0.3
Tot.	99.1	19.2	28.1	34.1	16.9	1.6	Tot.	98.7	19.5	37.3	29.0	13.2	0.7
35 M	45.4	8.4	13.7	14.8	7.9	0.6	49 M	50.8	11.1	14.6	15.9	8.6	0.4
F	54.2	8.2	14.8	18.9	11.1	1.2	F	48.4	10.5	14.8	15.3	7.0	0.8
Tot.	99.8	16.7	28.5	33.9	19.1	1.8	Tot.	99.2	21.8	29.6	31.5	15.7	1.2
36 M	43.0	7.7	12.9	14.3	7.6	0.6	50 M	53.6	9.1	18.5	18.5	6.9	0.5
F	56.9	7.8	14.3	22.1	11.5	1.1	F	46.0	8.5	12.6	14.3	7.7	0.8
Tot.	99.9	15.5	27.2	36.4	19.1	1.7	Tot.	99.6	18.0	31.9	33.5	15.0	1.4
37 M	41.2	7.4	11.6	14.1	7.5	0.6	51 M	19.0	3.5	5.0	7.0	3.0	0.5
F	58.8	6.9	13.6	24.5	12.6	1.1	F	80.5	2.5	14.0	50.5	13.5	-
Tot.	100.0	14.3	25.2	38.6	20.1	1.7	Tot.	99.5	6.0	19.1	57.8	16.6	0.5
38 M	47.5	8.3	13.6	16.3	8.5	0.7	52 M	45.6	8.2	12.0	16.1	8.5	0.7
F	52.5	8.2	14.0	18.3	10.6	1.3	F	53.9	9.0	16.0	17.3	10.2	1.4
Tot.	100.0	16.5	27.6	34.6	19.1	2.0	Tot.	99.5	17.2	28.2	33.5	18.8	2.1
39 M	48.6	9.5	14.2	16.4	7.9	0.6	53 M	48.1	9.8	14.2	16.2	7.2	0.6
F	50.6	9.9	13.3	17.9	8.6	0.9	F	50.2	10.1	13.7	16.7	8.6	1.0
Tot.	99.2	19.5	27.8	34.5	16.6	1.4	Tot.	98.3	120.3	28.5	33.5	16.1	1.6
40 M	38.6	4.8	8.4	15.9	8.3	0.7	54 M	49.2	10.9	15.3	14.9	7.6	0.4
F	61.3	5.0	10.8	30.3	14.1	0.9	F	50.8	10.9	15.6	15.5	7.9	0.9
Tot.	99.9	9.8	19.2	46.2	22.4	1.6	Tot.	100.0	21.8	31.0	30.3	15.4	1.4
41 M	36.5	4.1	8.2	15.1	8.1	0.5	55 M	49.1	12.0	15.0	15.4	6.3	0.4
F	63.6	4.6	9.2	31.3	17.4	0.9	F	50.9	12.2	14.8	16.2	7.0	0.7
Tot.	100.1	8.7	17.4	46.4	25.5	1.4	Tot.	100.0	24.2	19.8	31.6	13.3	1.1
42 M	50.0	8.9	14.6	16.8	8.8	0.8	56 M	51.6	8.9	10.7	23.1	8.1	0.6
F	50.0	8.0	14.7	18.4	10.9	1.3	F	47.6	8.8	12.1	19.1	6.6	0.8
Tot.	100.0	16.4	28.3	33.9	19.1	2.1	Tot.	99.2	17.8	23.0	42.5	14.9	1.4

TABLE: 2.1 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - COLOUREDS

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
57 M	49.2	13.0	15.3	14.8	5.8	0.3	71 M	48.6	9.5	14.2	16.4	7.9	0.6
F	50.8	13.2	15.2	15.8	6.0	0.6	F	50.6	9.9	13.3	17.9	8.6	0.9
Tot.	100.0	26.3	30.5	30.6	11.7	0.9	Tot.	99.2	19.5	27.8	34.5	16.6	1.4
58 M	43.0	9.3	11.1	14.2	7.7	0.7	72 M	48.6	9.5	14.2	16.4	7.9	0.6
F	57.0	9.5	12.9	23.9	10.5	0.9	F	50.6	9.9	13.3	17.9	8.6	0.9
Tot.	100.0	18.6	23.8	37.7	18.1	1.6	Tot.	99.2	19.5	27.8	34.5	16.6	1.4
59 M	50.4	11.4	16.0	14.2	8.1	0,8	73 M	49.7	9.7	14.8	17.0	7.8	0.5
F	48.6	12.2	13.7	14.7	7.1	0.8	F	51.0	9.7	14.2	18.0	8.8	1.1
Tot.	99.0	23.8	30.0	29.2	15.4	1.6	Tot.	100.7	19.1	28.6	34.4	16.4	1.6
60 M	43.0	9.2	11.0	14.4	7.7	0.7	74 M	48.3	9.4	14.0	16.5	7.8	0.6
F	57.1	9.2	12.8	23.6	10.5	0.9	F	50.8	9.6	13.9	17.3	9.0	1.0
Tot.	100.1	18.4	23.8	38.0	18.2	1.6	Tot.	99.1	19.2	28.1	34.1	16.9	1.6
61 M	50.4	11.4	16.0	14.2	8.1	0.8	75 M	54.3	7.2	10.9	26.0	9.6	0.5
F	48.6	12.2	13.7	14.7	7.1	0.8	F	44.2	7.3	11.3	15.4	9.3	0.7
Tot.	99.0	23.8	30.0	29.2	15.4	1.6	Tot.	98.5	14.7	22.6	42.1	19.2	1.3
62 M	50.4	11.4	16.0	14.2	8.1	0.8	76 M						
F	48.6	12.2	13.7	14.7	7.1	0.8	F						
Tot.	99.0	23.8	30.0	29.2	15.4	1.6	Tot.						
63 M	44.0	9.7	11.9	14.9	6.9	0.5	77 M	43.7	6.7	3.7	20.0	10.1	2.5
F	55.9	10.8	13.3	21.4	9.0	11.8	F	56.3	4.6	11.5	20.7	14.7	5.3
Tot.	99.9	20.5	25.3	36.3	15.9	1.7	Tot.	100.0	11.2	15.1	40.5	24.7	7.8
64 M	44.0	9.7	11.9	14.9	6.9	0.5	78 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	55.9	10.8	13.3	21.4	9.0	11.8	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	99.9	20.5	25.3	36.3	15.9	1.7	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3
65 M	43.0	9.3	11.1	14.2	7.7	0.7	79 M	48.5	10.1	16.5	14.4	7.1	0.3
F	57.0	9.5	12.9	23.9	10.5	0.9	F	51.3	10.5	17.2	15.4	7.6	0.6
Tot.	100.0	18.6	23.8	37.7	18.1	1.6	Tot.	99.8	20.7	33.8	29.8	14.8	0.9
66 M	50.4	11.4	16.0	14.2	8.1	0.8	80 M	49.6	11.0	14.1	17.1	6.9	0.5
F	48.6	12.2	13.7	14.7	7.1	0.8	F	51.4	11.1	14.6	17.0	7.8	0.9
Tot.	99.0	23.8	30.0	29.2	15.4	1.6	Tot.	101.0	21.9	28.4	33.7	14.6	1.3
67 M	49.3	7.4	15.3	17.5	8.3	0.8	81 M	48.8	10.8	13.8	16.8	6.9	0.4
F	51.4	8.7	14.9	17.5	9.3	1.0	F	51.3	10.9	14.4	17.3	7.8	0.8
Tot.	100.7	16.1	30.0	34.8	17.5	1.7	Tot.	100.1	21.7	28.2	34.1	14.7	1.2
68 M	50.1	11.4	15.3	15.2	7.6	0.6	82 M	53.0	14.5	16.8	14.1	7.0	0.8
F	49.9	11.2	15.1	15.2	7.6	0.8	F	47.0	11.5	14.9	13.8	6.4	0.5
Tot.	100.0	22.6	30.4	30.4	15.2	1.4	Tot.	100.0	25.9	31.6	27.8	13.4	1.3
69 M	57.2	9.8	24.3	16.0	6.6	0.4	83 M	48.8	11.0	14.6	15.5	7.0	0.7
F	41.5	9.5	12.5	12.7	6.4	0.3	F	51.2	10.8	15.2	16.5	7.7	0.9
Tot.	99.7	19.5	37.3	29.0	13.2	0.7	Tot.	100.0	21.8	29.8	32.0	14.7	1.6
70 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8	84 M	49.6	11.5	14.4	16.2	6.8	0.7
F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5	F	50.4	11.5	14.7	16.0	7.3	0.8
Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3	Tot.	100.0	23.0	29.1	32.2	14.9	1.5

TABLE: 2.1 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - COLOUREDS

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+	P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
85 M	53.0	14.5	16.8	14.1	7.0	0.8	99 M	48.5	11.7	17.0	12.9	6.6	0.2
F	47.0	11.5	14.9	13.8	6.4	0.5	F	50.2	12.2	17.1	13.9	6.3	0.7
c Tot.	100.0	25.9	31.6	27.8	13.4	1.3	Tot.	98.7	24.3	34.6	27.1	13.1	1.0
86 M	43.1	8.2	14.2	14.2	6.0	0.4	100 M	48.5	11.7	17.0	12.9	6.6	0.2
F	56.8	8.1	20.3	20.4	7.2	0.6	F	50.2	12.2	17.1	13.9	6.3	0.7
Tot.	99.9	16.3	34.5	34.6	13.2	1.0	Tot.	98.7	24.3	34.6	27.1	13.1	1.0
87 M	27.4	4.4	8.0	10.2	4.9	-	101 M	49.6	11.8	15.1	15.4	6.7	0.6
F	72.5	3.5	26.1	33.2	8.4	0.4	F	50.4	11.8	15.1	15.7	7.1	0.7
Tot.	99.9	8.0	34.1	43.4	13.3	0.4	Tot.	100.0	23.6	30.2	31.1	13.8	1.3
88 M	36.0	8.2	7.5	15.0	5.1	0.3	102 M	49.8	11.8	15.3	15.4	6.7	0.6
F	64.0	4.1	18.4	32.3	7.1	0.3	F	50.2	12.0	15.2	15.8	7.2	0.7
Tot.	100.0	12.4	26.2	47.9	12.4	0.7	Tot.	100.0	23.6	30.3	31.0	13.9	1.2
89 M	17.6	4.4	2.6	6.6	3.5	0.5	103 M	27.4	4.4	8.0	10.2	4.9	--
F	82.5	3.0	20.3	49.4	9.1	0.5	F	72.5	3.5	26.1	33.2	8.4	0.4
Tot.	100.1	7.4	22.9	55.8	12.6	1.0	Tot.	99.9	8.0	34.1	43.4	13.3	0.4
90 M	46.3	10.8	12.7	15.6	6.9	0.3	104 M	49.6	11.5	14.4	16.2	6.8	0.7
F	53.8	9.6	15.3	20.9	7.4	0.5	F	50.4	11.5	14.7	16.0	7.3	0.8
Tot.	100.1	20.4	28.0	36.5	14.3	0.8	Tot.	100.0	23.0	29.1	32.2	14.9	1.5
91 M	46.3	10.8	12.7	15.6	6.9	0.3	105 M						
F	53.8	9.6	15.3	20.9	7.4	0.5	F						
Tot.	100.1	20.4	28.0	36.5	14.3	0.8	Tot.						
92 M	23.6	2.6	2.6	13.6	4.7	-	106 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	76.5	2.1	23.1	40.9	10.0	0.5	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	100.1	4.7	25.7	54.5	14.7	0.5	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3
93 M	23.6	2.6	2.6	13.6	4.7	-	107 M	50.4	12.1	16.9	13.5	7.5	0.4
F	76.5	2.1	23.1	40.9	10.0	0.5	F	49.6	11.8	15.8	14.8	6.7	0.6
Tot.	100.1	4.7	25.7	54.9	14.7	0.5	Tot.	100.0	23.9	32.7	28.3	14.2	0.9
94 M	49.9	11.3	14.0	17.6	6.3	0.6	108 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	50.0	10.7	15.0	16.1	7.1	1.0	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	99.9	22.1	29.0	33.7	13.5	1.6	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3
95 M	49.9	11.3	14.0	17.6	6.3	0.6	109 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	50.0	10.7	15.0	16.1	7.1	1.0	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	99.9	22.1	29.0	33.7	13.5	1.6	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3
96 M	49.9	11.3	14.0	17.6	6.3	0.6	110 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	50.0	10.7	15.0	16.1	17.1	1.0	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	99.9	22.1	29.0	33.7	13.5	1.6	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3
97 M	50.1	12.2	15.1	15.7	7.0	0.6	111 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	49.6	11.7	15.5	15.1	6.5	0.7	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	99.7	23.9	30.5	30.7	13.5	1.2	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3
98 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8	112 M	51.8	12.3	15.6	16.2	7.8	0.8
F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5	F	49.0	11.9	14.7	15.2	7.4	0.5
Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3	Tot.	100.8	23.7	29.6	30.5	14.8	1.3

TABLE: 2.1. AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - COLOUREDS.

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
113 M	50.6	9.3	11.2	20.1	9.1	0.9
F	49.7	9.5	15.1	17.5	6.8	0.8
Tot.	100.3	18.8	26.3	37.6	15.9	1.7
114 M	53.0	14.5	16.8	14.1	7.0	0.8
F	47.0	11.5	14.9	13.8	6.4	0.5
Tot.	100.0	25.9	31.6	27.8	13.4	1.3
TOTAL						
M	48.0	9.9	14.1	16.0	7.5	0.5
F	52.0	9.9	14.5	18.0	8.7	0.9
Tot.	100.0	19.8	28.6	34.0	16.2	1.4

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE - ASIATICS

TABLE: 2.2 PERCENTAGES.

PLANNING UNIT POPULATION: 150+ ONLY

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6.-17	18-39	40-69	70+
11 M	54.1	10.6	20.5	12.5	9.9	0.6
F	44.5	8.6	16.6	15.0	4.2	-
Tot.	98.6	19.2	37.1	27.5	14.1	0.6
18 M	54.5	8.4	15.3	17.5	11.1	2.2
F	45.7	10.7	14.5	13.9	6.4	0.2
Tot.	100.2	19.1	29.8	31.4	17.5	2.4
19 M	57.5	8.8	15.3	22.8	9.2	1.4
F	45.6	12.1	13.1	14.6	5.6	0.2
Tot.	103.1	20.9	28.4	37.4	14.8	1.6
20 M	54.7	8.8	14.7	20.6	8.8	1.7
F	45.3	11.5	13.1	15.2	5.4	0.9
Tot.	100.0	20.3	27.8	35.8	15.2	2.6
22 M	52.1	8.9	15.6	18.0	7.6	1.7
F	47.8	11.2	13.2	16.2	6.9	0.4
Tot.	99.9	20.1	28.8	34.2	14.5	2.1
38 M	55.2	9.4	17.0	18.1	8.6	2.0
F	45.1	6.8	14.0	16.7	7.1	0.5
Tot.	100.3	16.2	31.0	34.8	15.7	2.5
42 M	53.9	8.1	18.6	16.1	9.0	2.2
F	45.3	7.1	16.7	14.0	6.5	0.6
Tot.	99.2	15.2	35.3	30.1	15.5	2.8
54 M	53.8	9.7	19.3	17.2	6.7	0.8
F	45.8	13.4	12.2	14.7	5.5	-
Tot.	99.6	23.1	31.5	31.9	12.2	0.8
56 M	62.7	5.7	26.6	20.9	9.5	--
F	36.1	5.7	17.1	7.6	5.7	--
Tot.	98.8	11.4	43.7	28.5	15.2	
74 M	54.7	11.4	17.1	16.5	9.0	0.7
F	47.6	11.1	15.2	15.4	5.8	0.1
Tot.	102.3	22.5	32.3	31.9	14.8	0.8
75 M	54.6	8.6	12.5	23.7	9.0	0.9
F	46.0	10.3	18.1	13.8	3.9	-
Tot.	100.6	18.9	30.6	37.5	12.9	0.9

P.U.	Tot.	0-5	6-17	18-39	40-69	70+
80 M	54.9	10.6	17.5	16.9	9.0	0.9
F	44.6	10.8	15.3	12.8	5.6	-
Tot.	99.5	21.4	32.8	29.7	14.6	0.9
83 M	53.5	11.3	17.1	15.3	8.9	0.8
F	46.4	9.3	16.0	15.5	5.1	0.4
Tot.	99.9	20.6	23.1	30.8	14.0	1.2
101 M	49.9	7.7	16.2	17.2	7.7	0.8
F	50.1	9.8	20.3	14.4	4.9	0.8
Tot.	100.0	17.5	36.5	31.6	12.6	1.6

TOTAL

M	53.6	9.3	15.8	18.0	9.1	1.3
F	45.0	9.7	14.7	14.6	5.6	2.1
Tot.	98.6	19.0	30.5	32.6	14.7	3.4

TABLE 2.3 MEDIAN AGE - WHITES

P.U.	AGE	P.U.	AGE	P.U.	AGE	P.U.	AGE
1	-	41	35	81	25		
2	30	42	29	82	23		
3	33	43	30	83	25		
4	44	44	32	84	26		
5	34	45	29	85	23		
6	44	46	29	86	26		
7	38	47	26	87	23		
8	38	48	22	88	28		
9	38	49	32	89	27		
10	28	50	34	90	25		
11	38	51	23	91	25		
12	28	52	23	92	26		
13	28	53	26	93	26		
14	33	54	26	94	25		
15	32	55	24	95	25		
16	33	56	25	96	25		
17	30	57	22	97	17		
18	28	58	32	98	23		
19	28	59	30	99	17		
20	28	60	29	100	17		
21	28	61	30	101	29		
22	31	62	30	102	33		
23	25	63	32	103	23		
24	27	64	32	104	26		
25	25	65	32	105	20		
26	27	66	30	106	23		
27	27	67	29	107	26		
28	34	68	24	108	-		
29	34	69	22	109	-		
30	35	70	23	110	23		
31	35	71	22	111	23		
32	28	72	22	112	23		
33	30	73	23	113	23		
34	25	74	25	114	23		
35	33	75	38				
36	31	76	-	TOT.	29		
37	32	77	26				
38	28	78	23				
39	22	79	28				
40	30	80	23				

TABLE 2.4 MEDIAN AGE - COLOUREDS

P.U.	AGE	P.U.	AGE	P.U.	AGE
1	29	38	22	75	24
2	29	39	17	76	-
3	31	40	27	77	30
4	30	41	29	78	16
5	32	42	21	79	16
6	30	43	23	80	17
7	32	44	23	81	23
8	28	45	23	82	14
9	30	46	17	83	19
10	28	47	19	84	16
11	19	48	23	85	14
12	28	49	15	86	20
13	28	50	16	87	22
14	27	51	17	88	23
15	27	52	27	89	25
16	31	53	21	90	19
17	28	54	19	91	19
18	21	55	16	92	26
19	21	56	17	93	26
20	22	57	23	94	17
21	21	58	15	95	17
22	27	59	16	96	17
23	21	60	23	97	15
24	28	61	23	98	16
25	21	62	23	99	14
26	21	63	20	100	14
27	21	64	20	101	16
28	33	65	22	102	16
29	29	66	16	103	22
30	25	67	20	104	16
31	26	68	16	105	-
32	21	69	15	106	16
33	27	70	16	107	15
34	20	71	17	108	-
35	21	72	17	109	-
36	24	73	19	110	16
37	25	74	20	111	16
				112	16
				113	23
				114	14
			TOTAL :		19

TABLE 2.5 MEDIAN AGE - ASIATICS.

P.U.	AGE
11	15
18	19
19	19
20	20
22	19
38	18
42	17
54	15
56	15
74	16
75	17
80	15
83	15
101	14
Total	17

TABLE: 3.0 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - WHITES 18YRS+

PERCENTAGES.

P.U.	Prof. Tech	Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmer. Fish.	Miner Quarry	Transport	Labourer	Service	Unspec. Unemp.	Econ. Active
1											
2	19.3	16.3	26.8	15.1	0.7	0.3	7.3	10.6	6.1	1.0	38.4
3	19.8	15.5	30.1	17.5	0.5	-	1.8	8.8	3.6	1.8	53.0
4	15.8	16.4	32.9	18.6	0.4	-	1.1	7.5	4.5	1.7	47.8
5	19.3	19.4	27.5	20.8	0.6	-	1.7	7.1	2.0	1.7	39.7
6	15.8	16.4	32.9	18.6	0.4	-	1.1	7.5	4.5	1.7	47.8
7	14.4	11.1	37.4	18.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	12.7	2.9	1.1	48.7
8	14.2	7.2	40.7	14.7	0.6	0.1	3.0	14.4	4.2	2.0	49.6
9	14.3	9.2	39.0	16.5	0.4	0.1	2.3	13.5	3.5	1.4	49.3
10	21.0	10.8	43.0	9.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	11.3	1.7	0.8	36.6
11	4.4	3.5	16.7	8.8	1.8	-	11.4	27.3	8.8	16.7	43.6
12	21.0	10.8	43.0	9.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	11.3	1.7	0.8	36.6
13	21.0	10.8	43.0	9.4	0.2	0.1	1.5	11.3	1.7	0.8	36.6
14	17.4	5.6	40.9	9.1	0.7	0.1	3.1	14.7	6.1	2.2	44.9
15	14.4	4.7	34.9	11.1	0.9	0.2	3.5	18.9	7.6	3.2	48.5
16	24.4	14.6	28.2	15.3	0.5	0.1	1.9	9.0	4.1	1.5	39.8
17	10.8	5.5	30.8	14.8	0.7	0.2	4.5	22.8	7.0	2.9	44.7
18	18.5	2.5	16.1	8.1	1.1	-	9.1	29.3	10.8	4.7	41.8
19	4.6	1.7	20.1	11.1	1.2	-	9.0	39.0	7.7	5.7	39.5
20	3.3	2.1	21.2	11.4	2.5	-	9.1	37.3	8.2	4.7	39.8
21	2.5	0.7	16.2	8.3	1.4	-	11.4	42.2	10.6	6.7	40.2
22	12.4	1.6	23.8	9.2	1.0	0.1	8.6	31.9	7.5	4.1	39.2
23	3.9	1.3	27.9	7.9	0.4	-	12.1	31.3	11.8	3.6	37.1
24	19.3	14.1	31.6	11.9	1.1	0.1	1.7	12.5	6.6	0.8	36.4
25	3.9	1.3	27.9	7.9	0.4	-	12.1	31.3	11.8	3.6	37.1
26	8.5	2.9	28.4	10.8	0.6	-	11.1	28.4	5.8	3.4	32.8
27	8.5	2.9	28.4	10.8	0.6	-	11.1	28.4	5.8	3.4	32.8
28	15.1	1.8	25.7	9.4	0.8	0.1	7.8	29.1	6.6	3.4	38.9
29	16.8	2.9	30.3	10.2	0.6	0.1	5.9	24.1	5.8	3.2	39.7
30	19.4	4.6	37.1	4.2	0.3	-	3.1	16.8	4.6	2.8	40.8
31	23.2	6.2	37.1	10.9	0.4	-	2.5	13.3	4.2	2.0	40.2
32	24.8	6.3	27.7	7.5	0.8	-	3.2	21.7	6.0	1.8	39.9
33	14.2	8.1	32.7	12.7	0.4	-	3.3	22.5	4.5	1.6	37.7
34	7.4	2.5	25.9	6.5	0.6	-	9.1	36.9	7.9	3.4	34.5
35	14.6	5.5	31.4	13.0	0.4	-	4.5	22.7	5.3	2.4	40.6
36	14.4	6.9	32.1	12.9	0.4	-	3.8	22.6	4.9	1.9	38.9

TABLE: 3.0 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS -- WHITES 18 YRS+

P.U.	Prof-Tech	Admi-nistra-tive	Cleri-cal	Sales	Far-mer. Fish.	Miner Quar-ry	Trans-port	La-bou-rer	Ser-vice	Un-spec. Un-emp.	Econ. Active
37	23.1	13.4	26.7	11.7	0.3	-	2.8	14.9	4.6	2.4	37.1
38	11.2	4.7	28.7	11.0	0.6	0.1	5.6	26.5	8.0	2.8	41.0
39	4.4	2.4	23.6	8.6	1.6	-	12.0	37.3	6.9	2.9	32.6
40	22.5	11.5	23.4	11.2	0.4	-	3.3	15.4	9.7	2.5	37.7
41	19.2	9.0	26.4	12.9	0.6	-	3.4	15.8	14.6	2.1	38.6
42	11.9	5.6	25.3	9.1	1.0	0.1	3.4	27.2	12.5	3.5	43.9
43	13.7	3.1	27.3	12.1	6.7	0.1	5.6	23.4	11.5	2.8	40.3
44	20.6	17.3	24.1	13.1	3.4	0.3	2.9	9.7	6.2	2.2	38.4
45	12.2	6.8	30.3	11.9	4.0	-	4.7	22.0	6.5	1.9	38.8
46	12.3	4.7	30.5	12.1	1.9	0.1	5.7	23.3	6.7	2.8	38.8
47	11.2	5.1	35.5	10.6	0.6	0.1	5.2	24.2	5.4	2.0	35.0
48	9.1	1.9	20.6	6.1	6.1	-	11.3	32.2	8.0	4.7	32.6
49	18.2	15.2	17.0	9.5	15.0	-	4.1	12.7	5.7	2.7	39.9
50	25.2	20.5	15.4	6.5	12.3	0.2	0.4	6.7	6.7	6.3	38.5
51	19.9	9.6	36.5	14.5	0.3	-	1.8	14.6	2.5	8.8	32.7
52	7.1	3.4	29.1	9.1	0.9	0.1	9.0	31.5	7.6	2.3	33.6
53	10.1	2.5	26.6	10.9	3.6	-	12.6	25.5	4.5	4.2	34.9
54	8.2	5.4	21.4	8.5	5.4	-	9.9	26.5	16.2	4.1	34.4
55	9.5	2.5	25.4	10.7	3.5	-	13.7	25.6	4.5	4.5	33.9
56	20.8	4.9	27.7	8.0	7.8	0.3	9.4	25.0	20.2	3.4	34.3
57	4.8	2.4	16.7	9.5	2.4	-	23.8	28.6	4.8	7.1	27.3
58	14.5	10.0	26.9	17.5	2.1	-	3.3	16.0	7.5	2.9	36.6
59	6.6	6.9	13.2	5.6	20.5	0.7	12.9	14.2	16.8	2.3	34.8
60	13.3	8.4	28.0	15.4	1.6	-	4.4	17.6	7.7	3.5	36.9
61	6.6	6.9	13.2	5.6	20.5	0.7	12.9	14.2	16.8	2.3	34.8
62	6.6	6.9	13.2	5.6	20.5	0.7	12.9	14.2	16.8	2.3	34.8
63	16.9	7.7	36.2	10.0	0.5	-	4.7	16.3	6.5	1.5	32.4
64	16.9	7.7	36.2	10.0	0.5	-	4.7	16.3	6.5	1.5	32.4
65	14.5	10.0	26.9	17.5	2.1	-	3.3	16.0	7.5	2.9	36.6
66	6.6	6.9	13.2	5.6	20.5	0.7	12.9	14.2	16.8	2.3	34.8
67	5.7	2.6	19.9	4.2	0.6	0.1	33.2	20.2	11.5	2.2	43.0
68	7.2	4.1	15.7	5.6	16.8	0.3	7.2	30.0	6.8	6.6	32.8
69	9.1	1.9	20.6	6.1	6.1	-	11.3	32.2	8.0	4.7	32.6
70	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
71	4.4	2.4	23.6	8.6	1.6	-	12.0	37.3	6.9	2.9	32.6
72	4.4	2.4	23.6	8.6	1.6	-	12.0	37.3	6.9	2.9	32.6
73	5.8	2.0	25.5	8.1	0.8	0.1	10.9	36.3	7.1	3.3	34.3
74	7.4	2.5	25.9	6.5	0.6	-	9.1	36.9	7.9	3.4	34.5
75	16.9	8.8	23.0	7.8	2.3	-	11.4	12.4	14.3	3.0	52.7
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TABLE 3.0 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - WHITES 18 YRS+

P.U.	Prof-Tech	Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmer. Fish.	Miner Quarry	Transport	Labourer	Service	Unspec. Unemp.	Econ. Active
77	11.2	1.2	35.9	6.1	0.1	0.1	7.7	26.0	7.2	4.6	34.5
78	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
79	19.0	-	15.2	3.8	--	-	-	41.8	11.4	7.6	44.1
80	4.6	1.9	24.5	7.9	1.9	0.7	11.0	34.8	12.0	2.6	37.2
81	15.1	10.7	29.5	10.8	1.3	0.3	4.3	18.6	8.1	1.3	36.6
82	12.2	6.1	26.8	10.4	4.3	-	5.5	24.4	7.3	3.1	36.5
83	7.1	2.4	30.8	7.0	0.3	-	13.1	30.8	5.9	2.8	38.5
84	4.1	0.8	23.5	8.7	0.4	-	9.1	40.9	7.8	4.5	38.8
85	12.2	6.1	26.8	10.4	4.3	-	5.5	24.4	7.3	3.1	36.5
86	7.1	2.6	30.7	8.7	0.3	-	12.1	28.5	7.3	2.5	38.1
87	5.2	1.5	28.5	5.9	0.8	0.1	18.5	31.1	5.7	2.6	33.2
88	7.5	2.0	31.6	7.7	0.4	0.1	13.6	26.3	8.2	2.5	43.8
89	26.8	5.7	34.9	8.6	1.3	-	2.7	14.8	4.3	1.0	37.3
90	9.4	3.4	35.1	8.5	0.7	0.2	11.1	23.7	5.7	2.1	35.9
91	9.4	3.4	35.1	8.5	0.7	0.2	11.1	23.7	5.7	2.1	35.9
92	10.1	3.9	44.7	6.2	0.7	0.2	8.7	21.0	3.5	1.0	39.6
93	10.1	3.9	44.7	6.2	0.7	0.2	8.7	21.0	3.5	1.0	39.6
94	6.6	5.1	19.9	4.6	18.4	-	7.1	32.6	3.1	2.6	33.4
95	6.6	5.1	19.9	4.6	18.4	-	7.1	32.6	3.1	2.6	33.4
96	6.6	5.1	19.9	4.6	18.4	-	7.1	32.6	3.1	2.6	33.4
97	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	75.0	-	-	16.0
98	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
99	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	33.3
100	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	33.3
101	4.0	0.7	14.7	4.0	3.3	-	24.7	38.0	7.3	3.3	43.7
102	-	-	7.1	21.3	7.1	-	7.1	42.6	-	14.2	35.0
103	5.2	1.5	28.5	5.9	0.8	0.1	18.5	31.1	5.7	2.6	33.2
104	4.1	0.8	23.5	8.7	0.4	-	9.1	40.9	7.8	4.5	38.8
105	3.7	0.2	17.1	5.1	20.7	0.3	24.0	36.7	8.4	3.8	26.6
106	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
107	-	8.0	20.0	8.0	32.0	-	14.0	10.0	-	8.0	33.1
108	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
109	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
110	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
111	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
112	6.8	3.5	13.2	4.4	21.6	0.4	6.1	31.3	5.4	7.7	32.3
113	23.6	6.2	30.5	8.1	6.4	0.1	2.9	16.1	4.6	1.2	35.3
114	12.2	6.1	26.8	10.4	4.3	-	5.5	24.4	7.3	3.1	36.5
TOTAL	13.8	6.5	30.3	10.8	1.3	0.1	6.9	21.3	6.4	2.6	38.7

TABLE: 3.1 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - COLOUREDS 18 YRS+

PERCENTAGES.

P.U.	Prof Tech	Administrative	Clerical.	Sales	Farmer. Fish.	Miner Quarry	Transport	Labourer	Service	Unspec. Unemp.	Ecom. Active
1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	7.6	-	7.3	26.7	58.9	1.5	68.9
2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	7.6	-	7.3	26.7	58.1	1.5	68.9
3	2.2	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	8.8	83.6	1.1	97.0
4	0.2	-	0.4	0.8	0.7	-	2.2	6.6	87.6	2.0	84.6
5	0.2	-	-	0.3	1.0	-	1.3	4.2	90.4	0.3	96.5
6	0.2	-	0.4	0.8	0.7	-	2.2	6.6	87.6	2.0	84.6
7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	0.4	3.1	95.5	0.2	97.0
8	32.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	-	1.6	9.1	50.9	5.8	75.0
9	20.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	-	1.1	6.9	65.7	3.7	81.2
10	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	1.3	5.2	92.2	0.7	85.4
11	2.6	0.1	3.2	3.2	1.6	-	6.4	56.5	15.1	9.8	36.5
12	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	1.3	5.2	92.2	0.7	85.4
13	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	1.3	5.2	92.2	0.7	85.4
14	1.6	-	2.1	0.7	2.0	-	2.7	16.0	71.9	2.2	71.6
15	1.7	-	1.7	1.1	1.5	-	6.1	22.0	62.5	3.4	62.5
16	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.0	-	0.8	8.0	83.8	0.2	88.4
17	1.4	-	1.4	1.6	1.1	-	9.7	31.1	35.4	4.7	64.0
18	1.9	0.2	3.6	4.4	1.3	-	6.3	52.0	17.1	12.8	39.3
19	3.2	0.4	5.6	4.2	1.2	-	6.7	56.0	13.5	8.4	40.0
20	3.4	0.3	5.4	4.1	1.2	-	6.5	57.0	13.4	8.7	40.2
21	2.3	0.1	4.1	4.0	1.2	-	6.6	58.7	12.9	9.6	39.8
22	2.2	0.2	3.3	3.3	1.4	-	5.0	47.0	14.3	23.0	37.9
23	6.4	0.3	2.6	3.3	2.5	-	6.2	44.8	24.1	14.5	41.9
24	-	-	-	0.8	7.3	-	2.5	17.3	71.5	1.3	79.7
25	6.4	0.3	2.6	3.3	2.5	-	6.2	44.8	24.1	14.5	41.9
26	2.3	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	-	5.5	51.0	24.4	11.8	38.4
27	2.3	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	-	5.5	51.0	24.4	11.8	38.4
28	2.1	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	-	1.8	21.0	17.4	52.6	30.5
29	2.3	0.2	1.9	2.3	1.5	-	3.4	24.2	25.5	38.7	38.4
30	2.8	0.3	3.1	3.5	0.7	-	7.0	31.4	43.1	8.4	50.7
31	2.7	0.3	2.8	2.6	1.6	-	5.1	27.1	51.7	4.6	54.7
32	8.5	0.5	3.4	5.3	1.4	-	6.5	46.8	17.9	6.4	41.1
33	3.8	0.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	-	3.3	19.8	61.5	4.0	62.2
34	5.7	0.3	5.7	4.6	2.2	-	8.0	52.3	11.9	11.0	36.1
35	3.0	0.2	4.1	3.7	1.4	-	3.9	28.5	24.5	7.8	40.7
36	3.2	0.2	3.7	3.4	1.4	-	3.8	44.2	33.3	6.9	44.2
37	2.2	0.2	3.0	2.4	3.5	-	3.1	37.1	43.0	5.5	48.9
38	6.3	0.5	5.3	4.2	1.7	-	7.7	51.3	15.2	7.9	40.1
39	6.6	0.5	5.6	4.8	2.6	-	6.1	51.4	13.1	8.7	37.1
40	1.7	0.3	2.1	2.0	5.2	-	3.0	26.2	54.8	4.8	61.8

TABLE 3.1 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - COLOUREDS

P.U.	Prof. Tech	Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmer, Fish.	Miner Quarry	Transport	Labourer	Service	Unspec. Unemp.	Econ. Active
41	2.0	0.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	-	2.8	24.1	59.8	4.7	65.0
42	7.8	0.5	6.0	4.9	1.7	-	7.3	51.5	11.6	9.0	38.7
43	2.3	0.2	3.0	4.2	4.8	-	4.7	39.1	31.8	9.1	45.4
44	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.9	28.3	-	5.1	18.6	41.2	3.8	43.6
45	2.3	0.2	2.7	5.9	10.1	-	5.9	38.6	22.9	11.7	36.6
46	2.6	0.2	2.7	5.6	9.4	-	5.7	38.3	24.1	11.4	37.0
47	7.2	0.1	4.6	2.6	3.8	-	5.5	35.7	34.7	5.8	46.7
48	1.8	-	1.3	2.4	10.3	-	3.9	42.5	13.0	23.4	21.9
49	1.1	-	0.6	1.4	50.4	-	2.4	18.5	17.9	5.5	36.8
50	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.7	43.2	-	3.6	13.1	30.1	5.4	35.8
51	-	-	-	3.6	2.1	-	-	6.4	86.6	0.7	83.5
52	10.2	0.2	6.6	2.7	3.7	-	7.3	44.5	17.3	6.1	42.1
53	4.3	0.3	4.4	4.2	6.9	-	7.9	46.9	15.5	8.9	35.0
54	3.8	0.1	3.1	5.2	7.3	-	7.6	45.4	15.0	12.3	31.8
55	2.3	0.2	3.2	3.6	6.5	-	7.5	51.2	14.9	10.4	29.9
56	7.2	-	1.0	2.4	10.4	-	3.2	44.6	15.7	14.5	41.6
57	0.9	0.1	2.2	3.1	6.1	-	7.2	53.2	14.2	11.3	27.0
58	0.8	0.1	1.2	2.2	15.3	-	2.4	21.9	43.2	10.2	42.6
59	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	35.6	-	4.9	26.2	24.4	6.3	39.8
60	0.9	0.1	1.2	2.2	14.8	-	2.6	23.6	44.6	10.0	43.3
61	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	35.6	-	4.9	26.2	24.4	6.3	39.8
62	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	35.6	-	4.9	26.2	24.4	6.3	39.8
63	1.1	-	1.7	2.9	7.8	-	2.9	32.7	46.4	4.9	43.4
64	1.1	-	1.7	2.9	7.8	-	2.9	32.7	46.4	4.9	43.4
65	0.8	0.1	1.2	2.2	15.3	-	2.4	21.9	43.2	10.2	42.6
66	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	35.6	-	4.9	26.2	24.4	6.3	39.8
67	2.6	0.1	4.8	2.5	6.2	-	8.3	47.9	23.5	6.2	41.3
68	2.7	0.1	2.1	4.3	16.4	-	5.7	42.6	13.9	12.4	31.8
69	1.8	-	1.3	2.4	10.3	-	3.9	42.5	13.0	23.4	21.9
70	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	-	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
71	6.6	0.5	5.6	4.8	2.6	-	6.1	51.4	13.1	8.7	37.1
72	6.6	0.5	5.6	4.8	2.6	-	6.1	51.4	13.1	8.7	37.1
73	5.9	0.3	4.9	3.1	1.8	-	7.8	52.0	13.8	9.3	37.0
74	5.7	0.3	5.7	4.6	2.2	-	8.0	52.3	11.9	11.0	36.1
75	1.9	0.1	2.2	1.8	18.5	-	15.8	31.8	20.5	8.1	50.0
76											
77	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	12.2	50.3	31.0	68.0
78	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	-	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
79	1.9	0.1	4.7	2.6	2.1	-	9.3	51.5	13.5	10.2	31.6

TABLE 3.1 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - COLOURED.

P.U.	Prof Tech	Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmer. Fish.	Miner Quarry	Transport	Labourer	Service	Unspec. Unemp.	Econ. Active
80	2.0	0.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	-	6.4	59.1	11.9	13.0	34.3
81	1.9	0.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	-	6.2	57.4	14.0	12.6	35.1
82	0.4	-	0.4	10.4	10.0	-	2.8	57.6	14.8	0.4	26.5
83	2.9	0.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	5.3	54.6	16.6	13.3	33.2
84	2.6	0.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	-	4.8	59.8	13.3	12.0	30.6
85	0.4	-	0.4	10.4	10.0	-	2.8	57.6	14.8	0.4	26.5
86	4.1	0.1	2.4	2.1	1.3	-	4.3	46.4	33.5	5.7	42.1
87	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	8.0	17.0	59.0	8.0	72.6
88	1.4	-	-	0.7	1.4	-	3.6	28.8	60.5	2.9	63.5
89	-	-	0.2	0.2	3.7	-	0.7	9.0	87.2	0.2	78.0
90	1.3	0.1	0.6	2.1	3.6	-	5.0	44.0	30.8	12.0	41.7
91	1.3	0.1	0.6	2.1	3.6	-	5.0	44.0	30.8	12.0	41.7
92	0.1	-	1.8	3.6	4.5	-	0.9	12.5	75.7	-	84.9
93	0.1	-	1.8	3.6	4.5	-	0.9	12.5	75.7	-	84.9
94	4.8	0.4	2.2	2.5	5.6	-	5.7	56.8	12.2	8.9	32.9
95	4.8	0.4	2.2	2.5	5.6	-	5.7	56.8	12.2	8.9	32.9
96	4.8	0.4	2.2	2.5	5.6	-	5.7	56.8	12.2	8.9	32.9
97	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	-	4.5	64.6	13.1	13.9	28.9
98	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	--	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
99	1.5	-	2.6	1.2	2.3	-	6.2	58.2	13.7	13.4	25.9
100	1.5	-	2.6	1.2	2.3	-	6.2	58.2	13.7	13.4	25.9
101	2.1	0.2	2.0	3.2	2.6	-	4.9	58.5	13.3	12.9	28.7
102	2.1	0.2	2.2	3.0	2.6	-	5.0	58.6	13.3	12.2	28.6
103	-	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	8.0	17.0	59.0	8.0	72.6
104	2.6	0.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	-	4.8	59.8	13.3	12.0	30.6
105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	-	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
107	2.1	-	1.4	3.5	11.1	-	4.5	49.5	13.3	14.3	26.6
108											
109											
110	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	-	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
111	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	-	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
112	1.3	-	0.7	3.0	28.6	-	3.1	38.3	12.4	12.6	31.9
113	0.9	-	0.6	0.1	27.9	0.1	1.1	16.5	27.0	25.8	39.6
114	0.4	-	0.4	10.4	10.0	-	2.8	57.6	14.8	0.4	26.5
TOTAL	3.1	0.2	3.1	3.1	4.9	-	6.0	47.8	21.1	11.1	36.6

TABLE: 3.2 OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS - ASIATICS 18 YRS+

PERCENTAGES.

P.U.	Prof Tech	Administrative	Clerical	Sales	Farmer Fish.	Miner Quarry	Transport	Labourer	Service	Unspec. Unemp.	Econ. Active
11	-	-	7.8	59.8	-	-	1.3	7.8	15.6	5.2	25.7
18	1.9	2.4	2.6	53.0	0.2	-	4.1	7.2	15.8	10.8	28.7
19	2.1	4.2	5.3	47.7	-	-	2.1	10.1	19.1	9.5	29.9
20	2.5	3.1	5.9	48.7	-	-	2.2	9.3	19.5	9.0	29.1
22	1.3	1.3	5.7	49.4	-	-	3.2	7.0	16.5	15.8	26.7
38	2.3	1.7	2.9	62.7	0.6	-	2.3	9.8	12.7	5.2	28.9
42	2.4	2.4	2.4	60.0	-	-	3.6	7.2	15.6	8.4	28.8
54	-	-	3.4	52.7	-	-	-	10.2	25.5	10.2	23.3
56	6.3	-	-	69.3	-	-	-	12.6	12.6	-	32.7
74	2.1	4.1	2.1	50.8	-	-	4.5	7.0	15.6	14.8	24.8
75	1.4	7.0	2.8	49.0	-	-	9.8	15.4	14.0	4.2	29.1
80	2.2	1.5	0.7	69.6	-	-	-	8.1	6.7	11.1	25.7
83	-	0.9	4.4	61.1	-	-	6.2	6.2	6.2	14.2	23.4
101	1.0	3.1	5.2	52.0	-	-	2.1	9.4	19.8	7.3	26.0
TOT.	1.9	2.2	3.3	56.4	0.1	-	3.1	9.4	14.2	10.4	27.5

TABLE 3.3 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

WHITES

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
3	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
4	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
5	1.4	2.9	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
6	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
7	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.7	-	0.2	0.6	0.5
8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5
10	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
11	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4
12	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
13	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
14	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0
15	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2
16	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
17	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8
18	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7
19	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.2
20	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.3
21	0,2	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.7
22	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.3
23	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.8
24	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0
25	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.8
26	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.9
27	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.9
28	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.0
29	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.9
30	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
31	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
32	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9
33	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7
34	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.2
35	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.8
36	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7
37	1.7	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7
38	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.3
39	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.1
40	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4
41	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
42	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.0
43	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6
44	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.0	5.0	0.3	0.4	1.0
45	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.0	0.7	1.0	1.0

TABLE 3.3 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

WHITES

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
46	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
47	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
48	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	4.6	1.6	1.5	1.2
49	1.3	2.3	0.6	0.9	11.5	0.6	0.6	0.9
50	1.8	3.1	0.5	0.6	9.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
51	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4
52	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.2
53	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.8	1.2	0.7
54	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	4.1	1.4	1.2	1.6
55	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.2	2.6	1.2	0.7
56	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.2
57	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	3.5	1.3	0.7
58	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.2
59	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	15.7	1.9	0.7	2.6
60	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2
61	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	15.7	1.9	0.7	2.6
62	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	15.7	1.9	0.7	2.6
63	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0
64	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0
65	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.2
66	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	15.7	1.9	0.7	2.6
67	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	4.8	0.9	1.8
68	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	10.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
69	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	4.6	1.6	1.5	1.2
70	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	1.9	1.5	0.8
71	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.1
72	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.1
73	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.1
74	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.2
75	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	2.2
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.6	-	1.1	0.2	1.1
78	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	0.9	0.5	0.8
79	1.4	-	0.5	0.4	-	-	2.0	1.8
80	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9
81	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5
82	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.0	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.1
83	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.6	1.0
84	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.9	1.2
85	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.1
86	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.1
87	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	2.7	1.5	0.9
88	0.5	0.3	1.0	-	0.3	2.0	1.2	1.3
89	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	.7	0.7
90	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.9
91	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.9

TABLE 3.3 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

WHITES

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
92	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5
93	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5
94	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	14.1	1.0	1.5	0.5
95	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	14.1	1.0	1.5	0.5
96	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	14.1	1.0	1.5	0.5
97	-	-	-	-	19.2	-	3.5	-
98	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	0.9	1.5	0.8
99	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-
100	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-
101	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.6
102	-	-	0.2	2.0	5.4	1.0	2.0	-
103	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	2.7	1.5	0.9
104	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.9	1.2
105	0.3	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	3.5	1.7	1.3
106	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	1.9	1.5	0.8
107	-	1.2	0.7	0.7	24.6	2.0	0.5	-
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	0.9	1.5	0.8
111	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	0.9	1.5	0.8
112	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.6	0.9	1.5	0.8
113	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	8.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
114	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.1

TABLE 3.4 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

COLOUREDS

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
1	0.1	-	-	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.8
2	0.1	1.5	-	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.8
3	0.7	-	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	4.0
4	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	4.2
5	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.3
6	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.2
7	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5
8	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.4
9	5.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.4
10	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.4
11	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.7
12	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.4
13	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.4
14	0.5	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.4
15	0.5	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	2.7
16	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	4.0
17	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	3.3
18	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.8
19	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.6
20	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.4
21	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.6
22	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.5
23	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
24	-	-	-	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	3.4
25	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.1
26	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.2
27	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.2
28	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8
29	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.4
30	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	2.0
31	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.5
32	2.7	2.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
33	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.9
34	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.6
35	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2
36	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.0
37	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	.5	0.4	2.3
38	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.9
39	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6
40	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.5
41	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.7
42	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.5
43	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5
44	0.7	1.0	-	0.6	0.5	0.9	0,4	1.6

TABLE 3.4 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

COLOUREDS

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
45	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.1
46	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.2
47	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7
48	0.6	-	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
49	0.4	-	0.1	0.4	10.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
50	0.4	0.5	-	0.9	8.6	0.6	0.3	1.4
51	-	-	2.1	1.2	-	-	0.1	4.1
52	3.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8
53	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7
54	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
55	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7
56	2.3	-	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.7
57	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7
58	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.5	2.0
59	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.5	7.1	0.8	0.6	1.2
60	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	2.1
61	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.5	7.1	0.8	0.6	1.2
62	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.5	7.1	0.8	0.6	1.2
63	0.4	-	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.2
64	0.4	-	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.2
65	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.5	2.0
66	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.5	7.1	0.8	0.6	1.2
67	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1
68	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
69	0.6	-	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
70	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
71	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6
72	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6
73	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.7
74	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.6
75	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	3.7	2.6	0.7	1.0
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	1.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	2.4
78	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
79	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.6
80	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.6
81	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.0
82	0.1	-	0.1	3.3	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.7
83	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
84	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6
85	0.1	-	0.1	3.3	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.7
86	0.9	-	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	3.1
87	-	-	0.6	-	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.8
88	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.9

TABLE 3.4 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

COLOUREDS

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
89	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	4.1
90	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5
91	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5
92	-	-	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	3.6
93	-	-	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	3.6
94	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6
95	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6
96	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6
97	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.6
98	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
99	0.5	-	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.6
100	0.5	-	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.6
101	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
102	0.7	-	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
103	-	1.0	0.6	-	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.8
104	0.8	-	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6
105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
107	0.7	-	0.4	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
111	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
112	0.4	-	0.2	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
113	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	2.4
114	0.1	-	0.1	3.3	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.7

TABLE 3.5 INDECES OF OCCUPATIONAL CONCENTRATION

ASIATICS

Planning Unit	Prof/ Tech.	Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farm/ Fish	Trans.	Labour	Service
11	-	-	2.3	1.1	-	0.4	0.9	1.1
18	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	-	1.3	0.8	1.1
19	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.8	-	0.7	1.1	1.3
20	2.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	-	0.5	1.1	1.2
22	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.9	-	1.1	0.7	0.8
38	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.1	-	0.5	.8	0.9
42	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	-	1.2	.8	1.1
54	-	-	1.0	0.9	-	-	1.1	1.8
56	3.3	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.4	0.9
74	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	-	1.4	.8	1.1
75	0.7	3.2	0.8	0.9	-	3.1	1.7	1.0
80	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	-	-	0.9	0.5
83	-	1.0	0.6	1.2	-	1.3	0.8	0.3
101	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	-	0.7	0.9	1.3

TABLE 4.0 AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (RAND) - WHITES

Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita	Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita	Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita
1	-	-	46	1767	834	91	1438	605
2	2187	1030	47	1757	724	92	1499	700
3	2486	1521	48	1513	533	93	1499	700
4	2447	1561	49	2336	1104	94	1448	527
5	2885	1487	50	3071	1466	95	1448	527
6	2447	1561	51	2221	836	96	1448	527
7	2099	1270	52	1604	617	97	800	192
8	1780	1096	53	1555	673	98	1547	556
9	1939	1183	54	1487	641	99	800	533
10	2168	982	55	1356	510	100	800	533
11	1028	543	56	1686	649	101	903	440
12	2168	982	57	1157	346	102	835	355
13	2168	982	58	2014	975	103	1290	504
14	1737	1038	59	1647	741	104	1070	448
15	1502	853	60	1824	868	105	900	335
16	2595	1268	61	1647	741	106	1547	556
17	1440	724	62	1647	741	107	1360	450
18	1056	490	63	1868	890	108	1547	556
19	1033	475	64	1868	890	109	1547	556
20	1109	506	65	2014	975	110	1547	556
21	976	441	66	1647	741	111	1547	556
22	1032	484	67	1657	894	112	1547	556
23	1177	520	68	1517	599	113	1875	734
24	2460	1052	69	1513	533	114	1805	691
25	1177	520	70	1547	556			
26	1338	503	71	1458	545	TOTAL	1827	865
27	1338	503	72	1458	545			
28	1087	526	73	1473	580			
29	1414	727	74	1491	585			
30	1740	927	75	2039	1320			
31	1802	989	76	-	-			
32	1853	856	77	1508	638			
33	1834	852	78	1547	556			
34	1491	585	79	893	409			
35	1655	850	80	1377	487			
36	1745	851	81	1919	770			
37	2479	1164	82	1805	691			
38	1620	801	83	1170	504			
39	1458	545	84	1070	448			
40	2415	1100	85	1805	691			
41	2218	1185	86	1602	719			
42	1668	831	87	1290	504			
43	1556	768	88	1320	670			
44	2629	1248	89	1801	797			
45	1960	905	90	1438	605			

TABLE 4.1 AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (RAND) - COLOUREDS

Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita	Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita	Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita
1	252	167	46	399	135	91	309	115
2	252	167	47	482	208	92	181	147
3	259	243	48	369	73	93	181	147
4	246	194	49	310	106	94	476	150
5	225	199	50	238	80	95	476	150
6	246	194	51	207	163	96	476	150
7	218	203	52	630	248	97	396	106
8	312	217	53	519	173	98	301	96
9	265	210	54	474	142	99	470	116
10	216	175	55	486	147	100	470	116
11	507	175	56	318	128	101	422	115
12	216	175	57	452	120	102	445	120
13	216	175	58	307	121	103	204	123
14	305	208	59	278	88	104	434	126
15	277	165	60	757	162	105	-	-
16	293	250	61	278	88	106	301	96
17	223	144	62	278	88	107	353	86
18	463	170	63	366	153	108	301	96
19	579	216	64	366	153	109	301	96
20	615	239	65	307	121	110	301	96
21	528	197	66	278	88	111	301	96
22	458	152	67	546	220	112	301	96
23	356	140	68	388	119	113	210	107
24	209	154	69	369	73	114	299	76
25	356	140	70	301	96			
26	413	142	71	620	217	TOTAL	466	160
27	413	142	72	620	217			
28	388	106	73	612	208			
29	425	117	74	609	205			
30	462	127	75	595	285			
31	424	175	76	-	-			
32	591	237	77	210	137			
33	391	229	78	301	96			
34	609	205	79	560	167			
35	534	208	80	461	149			
36	463	219	81	335	152			
37	434	215	82	299	76			
38	616	242	83	449	169			
39	620	217	84	434	126			
40	379	211	85	434	126			
41	351	223	86	378	180			
42	683	243	87	204	123			
43	418	169	88	358	214			
44	245	124	89	198	142			
45	387	132	90	309	115			

TABLE 4.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME (RAND) - ASIATIC

Planning Unit	Per Worker	Per Capita
11	894	229
18	816	222
19	783	222
20	890	261
22	865	212
38	942	247
42	899	247
54	601	137
56	1041	340
74	801	185
75	850	252
80	881	204
83	878	173
101	946	223
TOTAL	770	198

TABLE 5.1 Gross Residential Density : Persons Per Acre (P/A)

P. U.	P/A	P. U.	P/A	P. U.	P/A	P. U.	P/A
1	7.0	41	10.6	81	0.5	121	0.2
2	12.0	42	36.2	82	1.9	122	2.3
3	22.5	43	21.2	83	18.3	123	2.0
4	39.7	44	0.9	84	34.7	124	2.9
5	20.5	45	4.0	85	0.4		
6	55.5	46	17.7	86	14.6		
7	36.4	47	16.9	87	13.4		
8	95.3	48	5.4	88	41.9		
9	45.2	49	2.8	89	14.6		
10	14.8	50	2.7	90	2.9		
11	102.9	51	6.2	91	11.3		
12	54.6	52	7.6	92	3.2		
13	30.8	53	8.8	93	10.0		
14	25.2	54	7.4	94	27.0		
15	43.1	55	20.8	95	4.1		
16	15.1	56	4.1	96	0.3		
17	27.4	57	15.9	97	20.3		
18	160.0	58	3.7	98	0.6		
19	180.8	59	1.1	99	28.0		
20	49.6	60	4.9	100	31.3		
21	6.4	61	1.0	101	19.3		
22	87.3	62	0.3	102	10.5		
23	23.5	63	6.4	103	2.2		
24	5.6	64	11.3	104	46.1		
25	3.0	65	6.6	105	21.5		
26	55.1	66	0.1	106	1.3		
27	14.9	67	17.1	107	2.6		
28	18.2	68	2.1	108)	11.3		
29	39.8	69	2.4	109)			
30	16.6	70	1.5	110	0.1		
31	30.7	71	2.8	111	1.0		
32	11.1	72	12.6	112	0.2		
33	21.2	73	11.7	113	2.1		
34	17.8	74	17.2	114	0.4		
35	13.3	75	24.7	115	0.2		
36	13.6	76	47.1	116	2.8		
37	19.2	77	7.9	117	-		
38	32.8	78	0.1	118	0.1		
39	18.6	79	13.6	119	0.1		
40	3.8	80	47.7	120	1.3		

TABLE 6.0. EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION - 1960

Planning Unit No.	AGRICULTURE				MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER				COMMERCE AND FINANCE				TRANSPORT, STORE, COMM.				GOVT., BUSINESS, PERS. SERVICES			
	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu
1.									-	-	-	-													1		1	
2.									7	3	4	-	18	5	13		127	75	34	18					575	135	341	99
3.									-	-	-	-					30	19	7	4					133	23	86	24
4.									49	14	32	3					592	381	134	77					917	320	481	116
5.									-	-	-	-					82	48	22	12					463	79	298	86
6.									44	21	8	15					488	286	128	74					680	206	358	116
7.									38	16	7	15					303	178	79	46					831	209	489	133
8.									21	8	12						90	54	23	13					1059	269	572	218
9.									-	-	-	-					75	44	20	11					912	191	567	154
10.	1668	290	1139	239					2762	960	909	893	1003	442	521	40	4936	3158	1120	658	17986	10781	4152	3053	2651	1848	736	67
11.									585	170	354	61					88	4	84						179	7	144	28
12.									2513	1125	1164	224	4	2		2	3566	2282	808	476					1623	1172	391	60
13.	29	23	6						4736	1811	2662	263	37	17	14	6	25406	16283	5747	3376					7568	5951	1422	195
14.									-	-	-	-	72	3	67	2									533	113	330	90
15.									1380	372	947	61					534	342	122	70					2107	656	1137	314
16.									14	5	7	2													655	134	405	116
17.	16	1		15					239	123	89	27													948	210	575	163
18.									3972	898	2668	406					3172	209	2887	76					2348	779	1410	159
19.	14	6	8						3387	691	2459	237	77	25	44	8	1770	1209	549	12	1493	930	563	-	718	237	392	89
20.									7580	1922	5315	343					792	540	247	5					2631	1072	1241	318
21.									6133	2230	2843	1060	551	199	345	7	53	37	16						144	32	95	17
22.									3983	884	2855	244	89	29	53	7	1096	748	341	7					1180	309	738	133
23.									210	62	74	74					438	300	137	1					1908	390	1238	280
24.									-	-	-	-					96	57	25	14					495	159	259	77

TABLE 6.0 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION - 1960

Planning Unit No.	AGRICULTURE				MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER				COMMERCE AND FINANCE				TRANSPORT, STORE, COMM.				GOVT., BUSINESS, PERS. SERVICES			
	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu
25.									17	6	8	3					56	38	18						267	50	170	47
26.									3231	776	2067	388	12	3	3	6	523	358	162	3	1477	957	520	-	737	218	395	124
27.									6126	2245	2712	1170	10	4	4	2					41	41	-	-	1310	775	504	31
28.									18	12	1	5													1124	526	477	121
29.									1297	489	632	176					480	308	108	64	55	34	21		5096	3081	1495	520
30.									183	33	80	70					133	79	35	19					883	378	367	138
31.									127	53	15	59	362	91	268	3	493	316	111	66	5	3	2		2260	1263	755	242
32.									210	104	75	31					66	39	17	10	1829	124	1390	315	494	160	260	74
33.									508	270	118	120					114	68	30	16	38	27	11	-	837	218	477	142
34.									-	-	-	-									5	5			235	31	171	33
35.	664	49	615						64	31	26	7					36	22	9	5					879	267	518	94
36.									97	21	73	3					360	212	95	53					2112	550	1299	263
37.									481	153	292	36					1446	927	327	192	27	18	9	-	986	351	514	121
38.									1333	325	917	91					225	133	58	34					1059	180	708	171
39.									12	4	4	4					65	38	18	9	14	-	14	-	579	133	372	74
40.									23	16	6	1													769	450	223	96
41.									79	41	32	6					1623	1039	370	214	68	47	21	-	1212	491	580	141
42.									191	78	85	28					332	197	86	49					614	146	415	53
43.	6	3	3						886	433	434	19					840	539	190	111	29	17	12	-	912	297	487	128
44.	206	51	55	100					12	3	9	-													112	16	72	24
45.	112	32	36	44					8	3	3	2									474	190	284		182	34	121	27
46.	3	1	2						174	58	97	19					359	246	111	2					685	185	392	108
47.									34	11	15	8					66	39	17	10					1109	241	686	182
48.	32	10	12	10					15	2	11	2									2	2			180	27	136	17

TABLE 6.0 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION - 1960

Planning Unit No.	AGRICULTURE				MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER				COMMERCE AND FINANCE				TRANSPORT, STORE, COMM.				GOVT., BUSINESS, PERS. SERVICES			
	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu
49.	1173	230	749	194					382	82	175	125	84	5	77	2	100	59	26	15					250	46	152	52
50.	304	73	74	157					18	6	10	2													128	11	95	22
51.									30	13	8	9					79	46	22	11					715	131	501	83
52.	9	4	5						60	19	34	7									16	9	7	-	482	83	351	48
53.	33	10	11	12					696	146	518	32									5	5	-	-	174	21	129	24
54.	11	3	4	4					8	3	5	-					153	8	144	1					704	91	495	118
55.	4	1	3						4	-	4	-					296	16	278	2					236	20	183	33
56.	365	107	117	141					979	186	683	110					67	46	21		63	41	22	-	1274	416	665	193
57.	8	3	5						-	-	-	-					21	" 1	20						310	24	252	34
58.	62	10	43	9					-	-	-	-									5	5	-	-	88	2	35	51
59.	213	66	77	70					3	1	2	-					16	11	5						257	66	132	59
60.	8	3	5						73	21	33	19					343	219	78	46	36	23	13	-	987	357	530	100
61.	63	12	41	10					-	-	-	-					7	4	2	1					32	8	19	5
62.	69	12	49	8					-	-	-	-					28	19	9						18	4	11	3
63.	62	12	42	8	80	15	2	63	28	11	6	11					580	371	132	77	27	12	15	-	987	334	511	142
64.	2			2					-	-	-	-									2	2	-	-	105	15	72	18
65.	158	28	105	25					6	3	2	1					126	74	33	19	7	7	-	-	329	78	195	56
66.	64	10	46	8					-	-	-	-													92	23	34	35
67.	132	23	81	28					870	521	248	101					308	199	68	41	57	40	17	-	611	166	302	143
68.	12	5	7						-	-	-	-													31	3	23	5
69.	25	5	13	7					4	1	3	-													84	21	49	14
70.	160	50	53	57					18	4	12	2													122	25	78	19
71.	21	7	8	6					280	97	172	11									23	13	10		156	23	107	26
72.	20	7	9	4					1104	223	839	42					170	116	53	1					279	44	172	63
73.									71	43	14	14					72	50	22		14	10	4"		419	94	264	61

TABLE 6.0 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION - 1960

Planning Unit No.	AGRICULTURE				MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER				COMMERCE AND FINANCE				TRANSPORT, STORE, COMM.				GOVT., BUSINESS, PERS. SERVICES			
	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu
74.	11	4	5	2					353	57	282	14					916	47	863	6	23	7	16		661	65	522	74
75.									12	1	8	3	133	14	119		65	3	62		4	4			922	106	796	20
76.									6	1	-	5	179	86	93		135			135	79	14	53	12	1177	124	2	1051
77.									157	42	81	34					288	170	75	43	43	10	33		1466	391	831	244
78.									3225	1093	1058	1074	19	3	16						255	39	216		533	265	268	-
79.									135	25	110	-					82	48	22	12					1593	615	796	182
80.									2566	646	1703	217					385	19	363	3					914	72	647	195
81.	30	1	17	12					89	53	35	1													100	25	54	21
82.									-	-	-	-													65	17	39	9
83.									3599	722	1646	231	12	6	4	2	1850	1186	417	247	59	28	31	-	2667	797	1568	302
84.									1571	595	925	51					379	258	118	3	39	28	11	-	162	39	103	20
85.	3	1	2						-	-	-	-													48	17	25	6
86.									1679	443	754	482	15	6	8	1	2223	1426	500	297	43	28	15	-	4273	2040	1813	420
87.									328	63	254	11	15	5	8	2	107	63	28	16	4	4	-	-	830	178	516	136
88.									1711	661	1044	6													152	101	45	6
89.									60	36	17	7					477	307	106	64					1236	379	682	175
90.	36	8	11	17					300	88	1	211	333	148	79	106									35	7	22	6
91.	38	9	9	20					626	274	252	100	259	132	84	43	1550	994	350	206					1579	676	720	183
92.	33	5	13	15					39	26	5	8									2	2		-	254	77	140	37
93.									18	14	4	-													179	59	95	25
94.									169	57	44	68					148	7	140	1					109	10	97	2
95.	8	3	4	1					2146	766	962	418	18	3	15						4	4		-	168	91	64	13
96.									154	30	34	90									1268	914	354	-	18	2	9	7
97.									526	103	423	-													216		214	2
98.	106	33	35	38					-	-	-	-									57	6	51	-	265	110	146	9

TABLE 6.0 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION - 1960

Planning Unit No.	AGRICULTURE				MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER				COMMERCE AND FINANCE				TRANSPORT, STORE, COMM.				GOVT. BUSINESS, PERS. SERVICES			
	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu
99.									-	-	-	-					14		14						150	9	126	15
100.									-	-	-	-													105		102	3
101.									-	-	-	-					458	24	430	4					433	29	385	19
102.									-	-	-	-													49		43	6
103.									52	21	31	-													139	57	60	22
104.									35	7	27	1					183	125	57	1					251	12	228	11
105.									-	-	-	-					118	69	31	18					1160	279	698	183
106.	84	26	28	30	36	15		21	-	-	-	-									302	131	151	20	339	20	242	77
107.	68	21	23	24					10	2	8	-													67	3	52	12
108.									-	-	-	-					207			207					777	128	1	648
109.									123	58	21	44					26			26					716	85		631
110.	96	30	32	34					83	24	31	28													25	2	15	8
111.	88	27	29	32					-	-	-	-													47	6	31	10
112.	446	174	71	201					-	-	-	-													176	34	111	31
113.	166	25	66	7	213	20	6	187	793	213	104	476													192	24	109	59
114.	210	13	113	84	232	49	16	167	-	-	-	-													60	15	35	10
115.	47	3	24	20					-	-	-	-													30	4	18	8
116.	41	7	29	5					-	-	-	-					45	27	12	6					22	6	13	3
117.																												
118.	684	62	335	287	393	72	25	296	-	-	-	-													40	3	20	17
119.	531	29	293	209					-	-	-	-													20	2	10	8
120.	846	44	467	335					49	9	36	4													73	9	43	21
121.	1449	76	792	581					-	-	-	-													234	26	131	77
122.	29	5	10	14					125	79	29	17					218	150	66	2	18	13	5	-	630	196	192	242

TABLE 6.0 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION - 1960

Planning Unit No.	AGRICULTURE				MINING AND QUARRYING				MANUFACTURING				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER				COMMERCE AND FINANCE				TRANSPORT, STORE, COMM.				GOVT., BUSINESS, PERS. SERVICES			
	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Col.	Bantu
123.	53	6	24	23					84	29	45	10					386	226	*101	59					316	111	161	44
124.	44	8	15	21					-	-	-	-													79	16	42	21
Data Total 1960 Totals	10875	1767	5870	3238	954	171	49	734	77237	24100	42864	10273	3302	1228	183	239	63577	37240	18960	7377	25998	14575	8023	3400	90514	34014	43739	12761
	100.0%	16.2%	54.0%	29.8%	100.0%	17.9%	5.1%	7.70%	100.0%	31.2%	55.5%	13.3%	100.0%	37.2%	55.6%	7.2%	100.0%	58.6%	29.8%	11.6%	100.0%	56.1%	30.9%	13.0%	100.0%	37.6%	48.3%	14.1%

	UNEMPLOYED				ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE				TOTALS OF INDUSTRY GROUPS I.E. ACTUAL JOBS				CONSTRUCTION			
	All Races Total	Whites	Coloured	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Coloured	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Coloured	Bantu	All Races Total	Whites	Coloured	Bantu
1960 Total	43603	6085	3237	5191	316060	119180	153667	43213	295199	118759	133295	43145	22742	5664	11955	5123
									100.0%	40.2%	45.2%	14.6%	100.0%	24.9%	52.6%	22.5%

TABLE 6.2 EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Planning Unit	Agric.	Mining	Manu.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services	Planning Unit	Agric.	Mining	Manu.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services
1							3.0	26			1.9	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.4
2				2.0	0.7		2.4	27			2.9	0.1		0.1	0.5
3					0.8		2.5	28			0.1				3.0
4			0.1		1.6		1.8	29			0.7		0.3	0.1	2.2
5					0.6		2.6	30			0.5		0.5		2.2
6			0.1		1.7		1.7	31			0.1	9.2	0.7		2.1
7			0.1		1.1		2.1	32			0.3		0.1	7.4	0.6
8			0.1		0.3		2.7	33			1.2		0.3	0.3	1.7
9					0.3		2.8	34						0.2	3.0
10	1.3		0.3	2.7	0.7	6.1	0.3	35	10.1		0.1		0.1		1.6
11			2.4		0.4			36			0.1		0.6		
12			1.6		2.0		0.6	37			0.6		2.1	0.1	1.0
13			0.4		2.9		0.6	38			1.8		0.4		1.2
14				9.8			2.7	39			0.1		0.4	0.2	2.6
15			1.2		0.6		1.6	40			0.1				2.89
16			0.1				2.9	41			0.1		2.3	0.2	1.2
17	0.3		0.7				2.4	42			0.6		1.3		1.6
18			1.5		1.4		0.7	43	0.1		1.1		1.3	0.1	1.0
19			1.6	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.3	44	15.6		0.1				1.0
20			2.4		0.3		0.7	45	3.6					6.4	0.7
21			3.1	6.6			0.1	46			0.5		1.3		1.7
22			2.2	1.2	0.7		0.6	47			0.1		0.2		2.8
23			0.3		0.7		2.2	48	3.5		0.2q			0.1	2.4
24.					0.7		2.5	49	14.8		0.7	3.5	0.2		0.4
25			0.2		0.7		2.4	50	16.9		0.1				0.9

TABLE 6.2 EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Planning Unit	Agric.	Mining	Manu.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services	Planning Unit	Agric.	Mining	Manu.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services
51			0.1		0.4		2.6	76				9.4	0.4	0.5	2.2
52	0.4		0.4			0.3	2.6	77			0.3		0.6	0.2	2.3
53	1.0		2.7			0.1	0.6	78			2.8	0.4		0.7	0.4
54	0.3				0.7		2.4	79			0.3		0.2		2.6
55	0.2				2.3		1.3	80			2.3		0.4		0.7
56	3.3		1.3		0.1	0.2	1.4	81	3.4		1.4				1.4
57	0.6				0.3		2.8	82							3.0
58	10.0					0.3	1.7	83			1.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
59	10.9				0.1		1.6	84			2.6		0.8	0.2	0.2
60	0.1		0.2		1.0	0.3	2.1	85	1.5						2.8
61	15.5				0.3		0.9	86			0.7	0.1	.12	0.1	1.6
62	15.0				1.0		0.5	87			0.9	1.0	0.4		1.9
63	0.9	12.9	0.1		1.4	0.2	1.7	88			3.2				0.2
64	0.5					0.2	3.0	89			0.1		1.2		2.1
65	6.3				0.9	0.1	1.6	90	1.3		1.5	39.1			0.1
66	10.3						1.8	91	0.2		0.5	5.3	1.6		1.2
67	1.7		1.6		0.7	0.3	0.9	92	2.5		0.4				2.3
68	7.0						2.2	93			0.3				2.7
69	5.5		0.1				2.2	94			1.4		1.5		0.8
70	13.4		0.2				1.2	95	0.1		3.2	0.6			0.2
71	1.1		2.1			0.5	1.0	96			0.4			9.2	
72	0.3		2.5		0.5		0.5	97			2.5				0.9
73			0.4		2.0	0.3	2.2	98	6.2					1.4	1.9
74	0.1		0.6		2.0	0.1	1.0	99					0.4		2.8
75				9.7	0.2		2.4	100							3.0

TABLE 6.2 EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Planning Unit	Agric.	Mining	Manu.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services	Planning Unit	Agric.	Mining	Manu.	Elec.	Comm.	Trans.	Services
101					2.2		1.5								
102							3.0								
103			1.0				2.2								
104			0.3		1.7		1.6								
105					0.4		2.7								
106	2.8	13.5				4.2	1.3								
107	11.8		0.2				1.4								
108			0.5		0.9		2.4								
109					0.1		2.5								
110	11.8		1.4				0.4								
111	16.3						1.0								
112	18.0						0.7								
113	3.1	44.6	2.1				0.4								
114	10.5	132.0					0.4								
115	15.3						1.2								
116	9.5				1.8		0.6								
118	15.3	100.5					0.1								
119	24.2						0.1								
120	21.9		0.2				0.2								
121	21.6						0.4								
122	0.7		0.4		0.9	0.2	1.9								
123	1.6		0.4		2.0		1.1								
124	9.0						1.9								

TABLE 6.3 EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION BY RACE

Planning Unit	Total Employ.	White	Col.	Bantu	Planning Unit	Total Employ.	White	Col.	Bantu
1	0.2	-	0.2	-	46	0.6	0.5	0.6	-
2	0.5	0.2	2.2	-	47	0.4	0.1	2.3	-
3	0.4	0.2	2.8	-	48	0.3	0.2	0.3	-
4	0.7	0.4	2.3	-	49	1.4	1.0	1.7	-
5	0.4	0.1	1.5	-	50	0.7	0.5	0.6	-
6	0.7	0.4	3.3	-	51	0.6	0.2	7.4	-
7	0.5	0.2	3.1	-	52	0.5	0.2	0.9	-
8	1.2	0.6	2.5	-	53	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
9	0.4	0.1	3.4	-	54	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
10	30.7	39.8	32.0	13.3	55	0.3	1.2	0.4	-
11	0.4	3.8	0.4	-	56	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0
12	4.5	8.2	2.5	4.4	57	0.3	0.5	0.3	-
13	25.0	36.9	14.0	28.1	58	0.3	0.4	0.4	-
14	0.4	0.1	3.8	-	59	0.7	1.0	0.5	-
15	0.9	0.4	5.1	1.9	60	0.8	0.4	3.8	-
16	0.4	0.1	1.9	-	61	1.0	0.3	5.6	-
17	0.4	0.2	1.7	-	62	0.8	1.1	0.7	-
18	0.8	4.0	0.8	-	63	0.9	0.4	10.1	-
19	1.9	2.6	1.7	-	64	0.3	0.1	0.4	-
20	1.8	1.1	2.7	2.8	65	0.6	0.3	1.4	-
21	9.2	10.1	7.7	17.4	66	0.9	0.6	1.0	-
22	1.3	1.0	1.5	-	67	0.9	0.9	1.0	-
23	0.7	0.3	2.0	-	68	0.3	0.2	0.3	-
24	0.6	0.3	2.3	-	69	0.4	0.2	0.6	-
25	0.4	0.2	2.9	-	70	0.5	0.3	0.5	-
26	2.8	1.6	6.5	2.5	71	0.8	0.4	1.7	-
27	13.0	5.6	148.5	117.3	72	0.7	1.4	0.6	-
28	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	73	0.4	0.3	0.4	-
29	1.9	1.3	4.6	3.9	74	0.4	1.2	0.4	-
30	0.7	0.4	2.1	-	75	0.3	8.4	0.3	-
31	1.8	1.2	4.5	-	76	0.4	52.2	7.8	-
32	1.4	0.5	2.4	3.8	77	0.5	0.2	3.8	-
33	0.6	0.3	1.7	-	78	239.3	155.6	2116.3	116.3
34	0.3	0.1	0.4	-	79	1.2	0.6	6.0	-
35	0.7	0.3	1.2	-	80	0.4	4.1	0.4	-
36	0.6	0.2	2.5	-	81	0.7	0.4	1.7	-
37	1.0	0.9	1.1	-	82	0.3	0.2	0.4	-
38	0.6	0.3	0.7	-	83	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.8
39	0.4	0.2	0.5	-	84	1.9	3.0	1.5	-
40	0.8	0.7	1.2	-	85	0.5	0.2	3.8	-
41	1.2	0.8	3.3	-	86	1.1	0.7	2.4	6.6
42	0.4	1.3	0.4	-	87	0.6	0.2	12.0	-
43	1.0	0.7	1.8	-	88	10.4	7.2	17.8	-
44	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	89	0.6	0.3	3.0	-
45	0.8	1.6	0.7	-	90	2.0	3.8	0.6	-

TABLE 6.3 EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION BY RACE

Planning Unit	Total Employ.	White	Col.	Bantu
91	1.4	0.9	3.4	10.5
92	0.5	0.2	4.2	-
93	0.5	0.2	6.2	-
94	0.4	4.2	0.4	-
95	3.1	9.6	2.0	4.2
96	11.7	23.1	16.5	-
97	0.4	11.4	0.4	-
98	1.0	1.9	0.8	-
99	0.3	-	0.3	-
100	0.3	-	0.3	-
101	0.3	2.3	0.3	-
102	0.3	-	0.3	-
103	1.1	0.5	6.1	-
104	0.1	8.8	0.3	-
105	0.4	0.2	36.9	-
106	0.9	1.9	0.7	-
107	0.3	0.5	0.3	-
108	0.5	-	0.8	-
109	0.3	-	-	-
110	0.7	1.6	0.5	-
111	0.5	0.3	0.5	-
112	0.8	0.8	0.5	-
113	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.7
114	1.7	3.8	1.0	-
115	0.5	0.1	1.0	-
116	1.3	0.7	2.6	-
117	-	-	-	-
118	2.4	2.4	1.6	3.1
119	2.8	1.0	3.3	-
120	1.8	0.4	2.4	-
121	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0
122	0.7	0.7	0.5	-
123	0.8	0.6	1.0	-
124	0.4	0.2	1.1	-

TABLE 6.4 EMPLOYMENT INTENSITY INDEX

GRADE 1 : 2725+ GRADE 5 : 68125 - 98100
" 2 : 10900+ Grade 10 : 272500+
" 3 : 24525+
" 4 : 43600+

1	0	41	3578	81	153	121	714
2	364	42	455	82	20	122	671
3	65	43	2673	83	5031	123	49
4	1091	44	165	84	4087	124	
5	218	45	621	85	26		
6	848	46	733	86	9056		
7	586	47	484	87	770		
8	1404	48	694	88	19375		
9	395	49	2785	89	1064		
10	951884	50	315	90	1408		
11	341	51	494	91	5673		
12	34677	52	284	92	164		
13	944400	53	636	93	99		
14	242	54	350	94	170		
15	3619	55	162	95	7266		
16	268	56	2506	96	16848		
17	481	57	102	97	297		
18	7594	58	47	98	428		
19	14172	59	342	99	49		
20	19805	60	1158	100	32		
21	63305	61	102	101	267		
22	8252	62	92	102	115		
23	1789	63	1588	103	210		
24	355	64	33	104	47		
25	136	65	376	105	511		
26	16744	66	140	106	685		
27	97344	67	1780	107	44		
28	799	68	13	108	492		
29	13163	69	45	109	260		
30	839	70	150	110	143		
31	5845	71	384	111	68		
32	3639	72	1101	112	498		
33	898	73	230	113	1364		
34	72	74	786	114	853		
35	1150	75	341	115	39		
36	1541	76	630	116	140		
37	2940	77	277	117	2681		
38	1570	78	964858	118	1543		
39	268	79	2172	119	174		
40	634	80	1546	120	1683		

TABLE 7.0 Overall Annual Planning Units Growth Rates : O1 Region
1951 - 1960 (9.3 years)

P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %
001	3.0	041	0.4	081	-4.2	121	5.3
002	4.8	042	0.2	082	84.3	122	2.8
003	2.3	043	-0.1	083	1.4	123	2.7
004	1.6	044	2.3	084	-0.7	124	54.3
005	-0.1	045	7.4	085	-1.8	[redacted]	[redacted]
006	1.1	046	1.7	086	5.0		
007	0.9	047	4.5	087	6.6		
008	2.8	048	2.2	088	-11.0		
009	0.8	049	3.7	089	8.1		
010	-2.3	050	-0.9	090	9.6		
011	0.7	051	7.0	091	-0.2		
012	-1.7	052	1.5	092	10.5		
013	-5.5	053	4.0	093	6.1		
014	0.2	0.54	3.8	094	15.5		
015	-0.6	055	6.0	095	-2.0		
016	0.7	056	0.9	096	-		
017	0.7	057	8.4	097	13.6		
018	-0.2	058	4.7	098	-6.1		
019	-0.5	059	2.7	099	13.2		
020	-0.2	060	0.7	100	1.6		
021	0.2	061	-0.8	101	7.2		
022	-1.7	062	-	102	10.6		
023	1.1	063	2.5	103	0.7		
024	5.0	064	8.2	104	11.3		
025	1.1	065	-0.7	105	-0.5		
026	-5.7	066	5.2	106	6.9		
027	3.4	067	-0.2	107	14.1		
028	0.7	068	4.3	108)	82.1		
029	-1.6	069	-6.5	109)			
030	0.3	070	5.7	110	6.1		
031	1.1	071	0.7	111	4.4		
032	1.1	072	4.1	112	10.3		
033	0.9	073	1.9	113	-0.1		
034	4.8	074	2.0	114	2.8		
035	-0.1	075	7.5	115	9.0		
036	1.5	076	6.2	116	-1.5		
037	0.4	077	3.9	117	-		
038	0.7	078	-3.4	118	8.3		
039	4.0	079	16.0	119	4.7		
040	0.2	080	4.5	120	22.5		

Average Growth Rate OL Region : 2.61

TABLE 7.1

5.3.2 01. Annual Planning Unit Growth Rates - Whites : 1951 - 1960
(9.3 years)

P. U.	Rate%	P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %
001	-	041	0.9	081	-3.4	121	13.0
002	4.9	042	-11.3	082	32.6	122	5.2
003	2.0	043	0.5	083	2.3	123	2.8
004	2.0	044	5.2	084	-5.0	124	8.1
005	-0.1	045	3.6	085	18.3	[redacted]	[redacted]
006	1.4	046	4.2	086	6.2		
007	0.8	047	5.4	087	6.7		
008	1.1	048	4.7	088	-14.6		
009	0.8	049	1.2	089	8.7		
010	-5.6	050	-1.1	090	13.6		
011	-2.2	051	7.2	091	4.1		
012	-3.0	052	2.0	092	13.7		
013	-6.1	053	1.1	093	21.9		
014	0.4	054	-1.2	094	-26.3		
015	-0.7	055	-3.6	095	-9.4		
016	1.4	056	-1.6	096	-		
017	0.8	057	-7.5	097	-31.8		
018	4.5	058	1.1	098	-3.9		
019	-3.1	059	0.8	099	-		
020	-2.1	060	1.4	100	-		
021	-3.8	061	0.1	101	-16.7		
022	-3.6	062	0.5	102	-32.4		
023	1.9	063	2.9	103	2.5		
024	5.0	064	7.4	104	-14.7		
025	1.9	065	-0.5	105	-0.5		
026	-2.5	066	2.4	106	-0.1		
027	3.5	067	-0.9	107	-5.5		
028	-0.1	068	0.1	108	-		
029	-1.2	069	7.2	109	-		
030	0.9	070	1.6	110	-3.5		
031	1.5	071	1.2	111	4.6		
032	1.1	072	-10.4	112	3.6		
033	1.7	073	1.3	113	-0.8		
034	2.2	074	-7.5	114	-13.9		
035	2.4	075	-7.9	115	6.3		
036	1.7	076	-15.8	116	1.3		
037	1.0	077	3.9	117	-		
038	1.7	078	-	118	4.1		
039	6.5	079	38.3	119	3.0		
040	1.2	080	-5.7	120	20.8		

Average Growth Rate : 1.42%

TABLE 7.2

5.3.3 01. Annual Planning Unit Growth Rates - Coloureds
1951 - 60 (9.3 years)

P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %	P. U.	Rate %
001	3.4	041	-1.1	081	-7.2	121	12.3
002	5.3	042	1.9	082	-	122	1.9
003	1.5	043	-1.5	083	2.4	123	3.5
004	1.8	044	1.2	084	1.4	124	25.9
005	1.3	045	8.7	085	-13.0	[redacted]	[redacted]
006	3.9	046	0.2	086	2.2		
007	1.6	047	-1.0	087	7.5		
008	9.6	048	5.6	088	-2.1		
009	2.7	049	4.9	089	5.6		
010	4.7	050	-0.8	090	11.8		
011	1.1	051	4.9	091	-5.5		
012	-0.5	052	0.8	092	-3.5		
013	-3.7	053	4.7	093	-25.3		
014	-0.1	054	4.3	094	21.4		
015	1.2	055	7.8	095	-1.0		
016	-2.0	056	2.7	096	-		
017	0.2	057	13.0	097	15.2		
018	-0.1	058	5.3	098	-4.5		
019	0.5	059	4.0	099	13.1		
020	1.9	060	-2.9	100	1.6		
021	4.2	061	-5.0	101	9.1		
022	-0.4	062	-0.1	012	11.5		
023	0.8	063	0.1	013	-7.9		
024	9.3	064	10.4	104	12.4		
025	-4.3	065	-1.1	105	-1.9		
026	12.2	066	10.9	106	13.1		
027	0.1	067	-1.1	107	18.5		
028	1.2	068	5.2	108	-		
029	-3.1	069	-5.2	109	-		
030	-2.5	070	9.3	110	16.1		
031	-1.5	071	0.9	111	4.8		
032	1.3	072	8.0	112	18.4		
033	-2.1	073	2.3	113	-0.3		
034	6.5	074	3.0	114	5.3		
035	-2.1	075	7.7	115	14.1		
036	0.7	076	-1.8	116	-5.3		
037	-0.7	077	4.6	117	-		
038	-0.1	078	-71.6	118	13.5		
039	2.6	079	3.4	119	2.0		
040	-2.9	080	7.4	120	22.2		

Average Growth Rate : 3.68%